THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,301—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th April	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9508
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	....
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
6th May	ARABIA	7933	....	....
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10509
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9491
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	....	....
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10353
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	....	....
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	....
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:-	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:-	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th April 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th May 1911
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th June 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 738; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th April 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th May 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th June 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 150 to SINGAPORE Rs. 185 and to HONGKONG Rs. 190.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND ENGLAND
(Weymouth)
VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
s. s. Umona	5,000	20th May 1911.

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. Remfry & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. REMFRY, 28, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	6th April	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	7th April.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	10th April	11 a.m.	VMPD & CM.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 6th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Uriana," 5253 tons, on Monday, the 10th April, calling at Karachi, Dubai, Linga, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND RANGOON.

S. S. "Nerbudda", 3025 tons, sailing on or about 8th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th April, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guiounet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	Malber	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	31st July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365		29th Sept. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	21st April 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	19th May "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of invention patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPOR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOLLO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mendvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed if it does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be placed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of situable apparatus.

In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs.

The Camera is so small, that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3¼" × 2¾" × 1" and weighs only 13 ozs. but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition.

This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are would-famous.

It is so simple, compact and unobtrusive yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb.

A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7" × 5" to be printed with practically the same case and facility as direct contact prints.

The prices for the V.P.T. Camera fitted with Syntor Lens	...	...	Rs.	120
Do. do. do. Dagor Lens	...	...	"	160

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, a Roll film camera for ¼ plate pictures, which has all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet is compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

EASTER 1911.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as: Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

10,000 MILES

On one set of Dunlop Tyres!!! This is not an exceptional case but is one of many.

The letter was written by Mr. H. J. Bath of Badger Heath near Wolverhampton on Jan. 5, 1911, to Mr. Cureton, Managing Director of the Sunbeam Motor Car Coy., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

"The Dunlop grooved tread tyres supplied with my 12-16 Sunbeam in December, 1909, have now run over 10,000 miles. . . I am selling the car with the tyres still on, so I don't know how much further they will do. I suppose you will take the credit for the car being light on the tyres, but the tyres must be made of good stuff, too, because they had a bad start, with 1,000 miles in the New Forest over unrolled flints. Needless to say, I shall have the same make of tyres on the new car."

DUNLOPS

ARE THE BEST.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

BUY "SHELL" BRAND 150° KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.
FORT, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1911, at 3-30 P. M., (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. H. Brooke as a Director.

V.—To confirm the appointment of Messrs. McAfee and Cursondas as Auditors.

VI.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 26th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company Limited,
E. J. HAWKE,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 4th April, 1911.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED, (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1911, at 3-45 P. M., (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

II.—To elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. H. Brooke, as a Director.

IV.—To confirm the appointment of Messrs. McAfee and Cursondas as auditors.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 26th April, 1911 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company, Limited.
E. J. HAWKE,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 4th April, 1911.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

WANTED.

ONE ASSISTANT SUB-EDITOR for an English Daily for night duty. Previous experience necessary. Apply "71", care of this Paper.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY,

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including occasional illustrations, are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2, People's Ed. Re. 1-3.
For Readers—Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—Absolutely sure medium.
For Free sample copy and Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO..
"CHEAP JACK"
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BLANKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
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AMUSEMENTS.

"THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY."
LECTURE BY
DR. STANLEY REED
in the Y. M. C. A. HALL, Fort,
SATURDAY, 8th April, 9-15 P. M.
ADMISSION FREE.

MAHABLESHWAR POLO TOURNAMENT
(UNDER I. P. A. RULES)
FOR THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP
To Commence on FRIDAY, 28th April, 1911.

1. Open to teams in the Bombay and Madras Presidency.
2. Fourteen Ponies per team.
3. Five Chukkers of 7 1-2 minutes each.
4. Entrance Rs. 40 per team.
5. Entries close on 20th April, 1911.

For further particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary who will receive entries.

G. LUCAS, Captain,
Hony. Secretary,
Mahableshwar Polo Tournament.
STAFF QUARTERS,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT POEM PICTURE
"LANCELOT AND ELAINE"
FOUNDED ON
LORD TENNYSON'S FAMOUS POEM.

Magnificently staged, superb scenic effects and brilliant acting, it is a fine and realistic story.

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MORE THAN USUAL THIS WEEK
A scream of Laughter.
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Beautiful views of the Kaiser's favourite health resort and an all star programme.

ON
SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 8TH.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
We shall Present
THE WORLD'S GREATEST FILM.
"THE FALL OF TROY"
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2,050 FEET LONG.
1,000 ARTISTES.
THIS FILM MARKS A NEW ERA IN PICTUREDOM.

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ANCIENT GREEK TEMPLES
OLD CITY WALLS.
TRAIN SOLDIERS.
CHARMING OLD WORLD GARDENS
Make this Picture
unique in the history of Bombay.
Note the date
SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH
AT THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

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EVENING Do. Daily 6 to 8
With Band on Thursdays and Saturdays.
NIGHT SESSIONS—Saturdays only 9-30 to 11-30 with the Band.
FRIDAY, 7th April } BANK HOLIDAYS. MORNING SESSIONS. 9 to 11 with Band.
MONDAY, 17th Do.
TUESDAY, 18th Do.—FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

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May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation
May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.
By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

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By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.
June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)
By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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AUCTION SALE of Washington Lamps, double wick burners, glass chimneys, etc.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 P.M., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Bandstand near the Cooperage.

11 Washington lamps with columns etc.

Also on the same day at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot Tardeo :—

One Kitson lamp with column etc. 1,160 double wick burners, 72 president burners, and about 1,021 glass chimneys for double wick burners and president burners and 72 new double wick, burners etc.

The above is now on view. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred English wooden wheels victoria by Scott and Co., in perfect order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle coups wheels brougham, nearly new, in very good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.
By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Wamanrao Nana Moroba—
1 Vis-a-vis.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Green Mansions, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also carved and Ratnagiri made furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, large dining table in 5 pieces, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumb-waiters, large durrie carpets, partition screen, table, hanging and hall lamps, drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, fancy mirror back cabinets, parian and terracotta figures, fancy table ornaments, one ebonized cottage piano, one Milner's safe on stand, teakwood, square and side teapoys, cane chairs, beaded door chicks, single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloths gown almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, one aviary with birds, old guns and swords for wall ornaments, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.

The property of the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron, I. C. S. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p. m, (S.T.) Messrs. Bennett & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Khatao Bhavan," Khatao Road, Colaba, near the Colaba Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also mahoganized household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-board and dumb waiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, table ornaments, tables, hall, and hanging lamps, rich carpets, one ebonized grand square piano by Scheidmeyer in very good order, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, table, fancy cabinets, curtains, ice box, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. H. Denby Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE HALF BUILT LANDED PROPERTY AND BUILDING MATERIALS lying on the premises at Dadar on the Lady Jamseji Road out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of the first mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Canji Bhanji Mistry (now an Insolvent), the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 6th day of May, 1909, SORABJEE COWASJEE Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned, landed property on the premises 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure containing by admeasurement 1,275 square yards or thereabouts, forming a portion of the cart called Baman Bhat, together with the incompleted messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, and together with the building materials lying in or about the side of premises, all which premises are situate at Hasali Tank Road otherwise known as Lady Jamsetji Road, at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the remaining portion of the said cart, under Old No. 563, and New No. 4458, Old Survey No. 364, and New Survey No. 1-1444, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay along with the remaining portion of the said cart under G. Ward Nos. 4299 (1), 4299 (2), 4299 (3), 4301 (1), 4301 (2), 4302 and Street Nos. 659, 659A, 659B 661, 661A and 662 and bounded as follows, i. e, :—On or towards the east by the property of Tribhowandas Gangadas, on or towards the west partly by the property of Yeswant Ramji Patel, and another and partly by the property of Manuel Da Souza, on or towards the north by the property of the said Tribhowandas Gangadas, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Moreshwar Rajaram Vaidya, and another and partly by the property of the said Manuel Da Souza and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Moreshwar Rajaram Vaidya and Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya, and are now in that of the said mortgagee.

For further particular and conditions of the application may be made to Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsi, Attorneys to the mortgagee, at their office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at 3rd Kamatipura Lane, out of Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1008 of 1910.
Madan Gopinath.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Gopinath Balwant.....Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree passed on the 8th day of December, 1910. Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the side of Road, at outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3637 3638 and 3639, and New Nos. 10365, 10366, and 10367, Old Survey Nos. 3212, 3213 and 3214, and New Survey Nos. 5965, 5966 and 5967, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward Nos. 1216, 1217, and 1218, and Street Nos. 49, 51 and 53, and bounded as follows, i. e., on or towards the east by the property of Ramji Sumbhoo, on or towards the west by the property of Ramji Settiba, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said 3rd Kamatipura Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1911.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Grose Street Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF ENGINE, BOILERS, DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late J. N. Tata, Esqr., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, next to Albion Place, opposite Byculla Station, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

One 100 H. P. compound condensing engine, two water tube boilers, Worthington steam pump, dynamos, motors, Lahmeyers, ventilators, steam stop cock and valves, H. Iron, channel iron, bolts, iron frame doors and gallery, cast iron plates and pillars and brackets, iron pipes, bars and manhole covers, lift winding machine, lift cage, complete push button gear for working lift, steel wire rope, safety steam valves, condensor, water purifier, evaporator, copper pipes, Porebundar and Granite stones, old teak beams planks, etc.

Detailed catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Frere Road, Fort, near Parakh's House, opposite the European General Hospital.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Nazir, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Oomer Poer Mahomed, under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 18th August, 1909, the following valuable landed property on the premises :—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 231 8-9 sq. yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 6480, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2852 (3) and Street No. 119 "B," all which premises are situate at Frere Road on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by an occupied land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the west by Frere Road, on or towards the north by land in the occupation of Abdul Hoosein Heptoolha and on or towards the south by land in occupation of Ratanbaw Ardesir Parakh.

For further particulars and printed copies of [conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, on De Lisle Road, close to Hope Mills.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J. Suit No. 303 of 1910.
Mussa Haji Ebrahim.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Nanalal Kuberdas and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria, Attorneys for the Receiver, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in virtue of a Consent Decree in the above Suit dated the 30th day of January, 1911, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following valuable landed property namely.—

All that piece of parcel of Free Freehold Fazendari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, and admeasuring 592 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 735, Collector's New No. 12,714, New Survey No. 1—2689 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward O. No. 3254 (1), and Street No. 306, situate at De Lisle Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or tow

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 3.] [BOMBAY, April 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	81 15-16	1-4	
do. Reates	93 1-4		1-4
2½ do. Sterling Loan	96 3-4	1-4	
2½ do. Gov. Securities	64 7-16	un chgd	
Silver in London	24 5-16	un chgd	
do. 2 months' hence	24 1-2	un chgd	
Silver in New York	52 5-8	un chgd	
Exchange on London at Paris	25-23 1-2		01
do. do. at Berlin	20-44		1-2
do. do. New York	4-83 1-8	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p. c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th inst.		
3 months' sight	2 5-16	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	2 1-4	un chgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans			3-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 7-8		1-8

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 5 23-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady with small buyers.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £126,000.

COUNCIL BILLS :—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 4,20,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Transfers on Bombay...Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-6d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Good business done.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	Steady.
Manchester	Firm with a fair demand.	
Total Sales	...	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		500
Imports	...	Nil.
Mid-Americans	...	7-68+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 13-16 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7-62	7-42	7-38	7-34	7-12
+01	+01	+01	+02	+02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6-65	6-72	6-68	6-67	
+03	+02	+04	+04	

New York Official noon call May 14-31 July 14-10

NEW YORK—

	Sales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	... Mutilated.
Receipts at ,, Last year	... do.
Exports to Great Britain	... do.
Exports to Continent	... 18,000
Spot Cotton—	...14-40 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 14-29+01	Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and advanced on limited offerings.
Futures—Month of July 14-10+02	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...	14 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar	...	14-26+01
Do. ,, May	...	14-29+02
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...33 unchgd

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.

Red Karachi ...32 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—March-April.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat afloat for United Kingdom ... 4,080,000

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...41 unchgd

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...46 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ...39—1-4

Do. Months—April-May.—Nominal.

Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.

Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...66 1-2—1-2

Do. Months—April-May.—Done and Sellers.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Tone of Linseed—Easier.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...63—1-2

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COPPER—

Rata Rubber ...6-1—Value.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...£66 1-4

Yellow Metal ... d 6

Standard Copper G M B... ... ... £54 9-16

ARRIVALS—

"Hindoo," "Ripley," "Norfolk."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 13 6 3-4—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment...May-August.

Tone—Firm but moderate business.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13 1 1-2—Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments ...April.

Tone—Nothing doing.

German Beet-root 88 o/o ...10-7 1-2—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...May.

Tone—Firm prices better on reports further stoppage ouban centrals.

B A E & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 3—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...April-August.

Tone—Better demand at steady prices.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 3—Value.

Months of Shipments ...April.

Tone—Steady.

Java Sugar—Unchanged.

General Tone Quiet and prices rather easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [4th April 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
30 Boxes Sov....	22,50,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
5 Bundles Rs.	10,000	Lings	National Bank
48 Bars Silver.	75,000	London	Russo-Asiatic Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 1st and 2nd April, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	53	63,596
B. B. & C. I. Railway	84	97,786

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-16d, T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Business is reported to have been done at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. Private bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16 to 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d, Way
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...131 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...129 1-4
Japan ,,	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 for Cash and 96 1-16 for the Settlement. A small business has been done and at the close the cash rate is 1-16 lower.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	95 15 0
Settlement	... ,,	96 1 0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London closed unchanged at 24 5-16 for ready and 24 1-2 for forward. New York was also unchanged at 52 5-8. The local market opened at 61 5-8 ex-duty for ready and a fair business has been done, prices having advanced during the day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Re:	24 0 0
Australian ,,	...	,,	24 0 0
Sovereigns ,,	...	,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	,,	62 1 0
,, 1st settlement	...	,,	62 5 0
,, 2nd ,,	...	,,	62 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market opened quiet with prices almost unchanged from last evening's closing. There has been little doing in contracts, and prices close irregular and more or less nominal.

Ready cotton is dull, with little enquiry and rates continue to give way under the influence of pressure to sell and a poor demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	...	Rs. 340	April
Do do do	...	,, 340	May
Do do Khandesh	...	,, 300	do
F G do do	...	,, 285	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola	...	,, 310	do
Do do Bengals	...	,, 290	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	,, 341	do
Do H C Westerns	...	,, 323	do
Do M G do	...	,, 334	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	...	Rs. 291	March 1912
Fully Good H G Bengals	...	,, 226	January ,,
Fine M G Bengal	...	,, 251	,, ,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	11.0.0 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7-42	7-43	7-38	7-34
unchgd	+01	unchgd	unchgd
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7-12	6-65	6-72	6-68	6-67
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 8 0	B. T.
April-May	...	,, 12 2 0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May	...	Rs. 6 13 0	B. T.
Brown Cawnpore Ready	...	,, 6 5 0	d. T
Yellow Guserat	...	,, 7 9 0	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet but steady

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 51 8 0	
Mimburs	...	,, 53 0 0	
Yellow Hingunghat	...	,, 56 0 0	
Red Jubbulpore	...	,, 49 0 0	
Black Kutni	...	,, 44 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 10 1 0	B. T.
April-May	...	Rs. 10 11 0	R. T.

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 34 8 0	

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 23 0 0	to 24 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Bold	...	Rs. 42 8 0	
Small	...	Rs. 40 8 0	

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady. We Quote :—

White Delhi Apl.-May	Rs.	4 12 6	R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,600
Bank of India	...	...	63 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	...	77
Indian Specie	...	...	51 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	...	381 1-4
Kohinoor	...	...	151 1-4
Manookji Petit	...	...	2,522 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...		129
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...		169
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord.	...		290
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,080
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...		16 1-2
Treacher and Co.	...	...	517 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	...	...	612 1-2
Tapti-Valley	...	...	480

2 DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay for the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	13,286 bales.
Wheat	...	...	11,437 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	61,931 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	15,809 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	2,234 ,,
Poppyseed	...	...	402 ,,
Groundnuts	...	...	2,165 ,,
Castorseed	...	...	13,251 ,,
Rice	...	...	3,833 ,,
Myrabollams	...	...	3,190 ,,
Cottonseed	...	...	12,486 ,,
Mowrasee	...	...	Nil ,,
Gram	...	...	4,350 ,,
Joowar	...	...	2,712 ,,
Maize	...	...	634 ,,

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The Annual Report.

THE report and accounts for the year ending 28th February, 1911, to be submitted to the shareholders at the 14th Annual General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 11th April 1911, states, that during the year, 5,236 life proposals were made to the Company for assurances amounting to Rs. 83,02,250. Of this number 3,650 have resulted in policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the proposers, or are awaiting completion. The new assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 55,26,000, and the premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 2,99,040-8-0. This result compares most favourably with that of the fourteenth year's working of other life offices. The total number of policies in force on the books of the Company is 16,267, assuring the sum of Rs. 2,56,69,493 and of this amount Rs. 5,46,139 are reassured. Claims were paid for Rs. 1,69,673 owing to the death of 126 persons and for Rs. 30,382 in respect of 20 matured endowment policies. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of lives, as is evidenced by the fact that so few claims have occurred during a time, when, owing to pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained and the total expenditure, only amounted to Rs. 2,95,450-15-2. If this amount be set against the premium income, the ratio comes out as 21·7 for the 14th year—a result which, notwithstanding the large amount of new business, is believed to be not only far below the average, but the lowest recorded by any Company of the same age. The life assurance fund has been increased by Rs. 9,61,084-3-6 and now amounts to Rs. 43,56,180-2-9.

In the fidelity guarantee branch, bonds for Rs. 8,77,650 have been issued and premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 8,459. The business is of a satisfactory character, and shows signs of increasing in amount. Claims amounting to Rs. 2,192-15-1 paid. The director retiring by rotation is Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy, who is eligible and offers himself for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry, also retire and offer themselves for re-election. The directors recommend a dividend of 21 1-4 per cent. on the paid-up capital which, with the bonus of 3 3-4 per cent., will make a total distribution to shareholders of 25 per cent. for the last year. The directors recommend that the unissued shares be cancelled, as the present capital of issued shares is sufficient. The directors desire the co-operation of the shareholders and policyholders in pointing out to their friends the benefit of life assurance and the very favourable terms on which assurances may be obtained in this Company.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

HAMILTON-BRITTON—March 11, at St Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of Captain J A Hamilton Britton, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Picture, the great play on "Lancelot and Elaine" by Lord Tennyson.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30. p.m.

Maxim :—"Recreations up-town' don't fit a young man for 'business down town.'"—Henry Clews.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Delta," with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, which left Aden, at 5 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Caledonia" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2-39 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks a donation of Rs. 500, from Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C. I. E.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consulting of especially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. "Tofsa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on the 16th instant.

THE FATIMABIBI M. AMIM ROGAY DISPENSARY.—During the month of March, the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 5,176, of whom 1,910 were males, 2,154 females and 1,112 children. The average daily attendance was 167.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March, was 2,636, the daily average being 85 new admissions. 652 Parsees, 234 Hindoos, 1,417; Mahomedans, 726, and Christians, 259. 104 children were vaccinated last month.

FIRE IN A MILL.—A fire broke out in the blow room of the Dawn Mill at Ferguson Road, on Sunday evening, and was put out in about half an hour by the fire-extinguishing appliances in the Mill. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 3,000, which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is attributed to friction caused by some hard substance getting into the Crighton opener. No report of the fire was made to the Fire Brigade or to the Police till yesterday.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at 6 p.m., (S. T.), this evening :—

March	When I get back to Bonnie Scotland		Arr. Hume
Overture	Benvenuto Cellini		Berlior
Valse	Babetts		Colin
Selection	Reminscences of Verdi		Arr. Godfry
Intermezzo	La Lettre d' March		Gillett
Descriptive Piece	A Hunting Scene		Bucalossi
Valse	Kiss of Spring		Rolfe
Selection	Girls of Gottenberg		Caryll

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March	Bavarda	Starke
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
A Intermezzo	Liebestraum	Bion
B Egyptian Serenade	Amina	Lincke
Selection	The Balkan Princess	Rubens
Valse	The Old Belfry	Phelps
Selection	The Arcadians	Monckton
Two-step	Julie	Joyce

THE COLLAPSE OF A ROOF.—The enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of Benjamin Soloman, Babaji Solemon and Sakoba Daniel, who were killed by the sudden collapse of the roof of a magazine under construction at Matunga, on the 25th August last, was concluded by the Coroner at the Morgue. The circumstances under which the roof collapsed, have already been reported. The jury returned the following verdict: "The deaths of the deceased were caused by multiple injuries due to the collapse of a roof on them, while under construction, due to the gross negligence of R. D. Cooper, M. P. Contractor and Khurshedji Behramji." The jurors were further of opinion that "Khurshedji Behramji was not a fit person to be put in charge of the work."

ALLEGED ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—Charles J. Rodger, residing at Clerk Road, has made a report to the police that Mr. Guidolli, Chief Bandmaster from on board H.M. S. "Hyacinth" visited him at about 9 a. m. on Sunday, and, having passed the day at his house, left at 11 p. m. to catch a train at Mahaluxmi. He returned in about five or six minutes and stated that near the Station Road, two men rushed out at him with a large blanket which they threw over his head, knocked him down and began kicking and striking him, and then robbed him of his watch and chain of the value of Rs. 135. The complainant took Guidolli to the Station and saw him safely into the train. Sub-Inspector Doran saw Guidolli on board H. M. S. "Hyacinth", who confirmed the complaint made Mr. Rodger.

ITALY AND JAIN LITERATURE.

MR. KALIANCHAND SOBHAGCHAND, Resident General Secretary, Jain Swetamber Conference, sends us the following letter for publication :—

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that my Government is unable to allow Doctor Professor Luigi Suali of the University of Pavia to come down to India this year, but has expressed a hope to make it possible to send him in the near future.

In the meantime, my Government expresses its gratitude to all the Jain community for the favourable appreciation shown by them it respect of the Jain Literature of the young Italian scientist.

I have further to request you to kindly convey the above expression of my Government's deep sense of gratitude to the various Jain Conferences and particularly to the Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad circles who also desired me to request my Government to allow Dr. Prof. Suali to pay a visit to India.

As I am proceeding to Italy, on the 15th of May 1911, it would afford me a great pleasure to visit the valuable and sacred libraries of the Jain Institutions of this city, and I should, therefore, be pleased to know when it would be convenient for you to allow me to do so.—I have, etc.

(Sd.) G. GORIO,
Consul for Italy.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

GAEKWAR'S INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESS.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, when a large number of the leading citizens of the City was present.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda was voted to the Chair. In support of his proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said that he counted it a piece of singular good fortune that as the Vice-President of this Association, it had fallen to his lot to request His Highness to preside on this occasion. In proceeding to do so he first of all took the liberty of offering to His Highness a most cordial, sincere and earnest welcome in the civic hall of this great city. They offered this welcome to His Highness not only as citizens of this most illustrious town but because they recognised that His Highness was the towering Indian ruler. After referring to the many sterling qualities of His Highness, Sir Pherozeshah requested His Highness to preside.

His Highness took the chair amid great applause.

Sir Pherozeshah then announced to the meeting amid applause that His Highness had consented to become a patron of this Association.

Dr. J. A. Turner, the Secretary of the Association, then read the annual report which among other things contained the following:—

"The Managing Committee have met on four occasions and carried out the business of the Association There are at present three patrons, 29 life members, and 84 ordinary members. One lady health visitor and two male health visitors were maintained during the year on a salary of Rs. 60 and 40 each. Each of these Health Visitors are posted to the different Districts in the City and are provided with a list of insanitary chawls in these districts and are directed to regularly visit them morning and evening, and explain to the occupants how to improve the condition of their rooms by ventilation, whitewashing, disposal of refuse, condition of floor, sanitary conveniences, seeking medical aid in time of sickness, keeping their rooms free from accumulation of dust and refuse and advising them on the precautions to be taken in case of infectious diseases (small-pox, plague, phthisis, consumption, etc., etc.,) nursing of the sick and personal hygiene and cleanliness and vaccination and revaccination.

"The health visitors have to give their muster every morning and evening to the District Registrar and they are required to send in every week a statement of the work done by them. All the insanitary houses reported by them are brought to the notice of the Deputy Health Officers and the Executive Engineer of the Municipality who take the necessary action.

"The work of teaching the poor, personal hygiene and sanitation is not a congenial one so as to expect many honorary workers to personally associate themselves with it. That it should be done will, I trust, be admitted by all and this task is undertaken by the Sanitary Association and we ask for the co-operation of the citizens of this great city. As an experimental measure we have been offering prizes to the "Bhayas" and "Caretakers" of some chawls for the last five years on condition of their keeping the surroundings of the premises in their charge clear and rendering assistance to our health visitors.

ELEMENTARY SANITARY CLASS.

One of the objects of the Association is to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally,—as one of the means of carrying out this object we have been organising an Elementary Sanitary Class every year and this was also done in the year under report. The class is generally held in the evening twice a week and the whole course lasts from three to four months. Lectures are delivered in the rooms of the Association and a nominal fee of Rs. 10 is charged for the whole course of lectures and examination and certificate. Thirteen students appeared for examination at the end of the course and ten passed the examination.

Another means of diffusing the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene resorted to by the Association is to publish every year leaflets and handbills on sanitary matters for free distribution amongst the masses. Most of the leaflets on "Spitting" were put up in several public places, chawls, theatres, eating houses, Irani's shops, etc., by the health visitors. Our thanks are due to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, for arranging to put up these in several public places and in some of the public conveyances. We are also obliged to the authorities of several Schools, Goculdas Tejpal High School, the Israelite School in Mazagon and others for posting them in their class rooms. The third measure adopted be the Association for the diffusion of sanitary knowledge and for the purpose of creating an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general is that of delivering a series of public lectures.

In February 1910 a "Conversazione" was organised by the Association in the Town Hall and the Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie was kind enough to be present and deliver an address and the lectures on various sanitary subject delivered on the occasion were printed in a bookform and distributed during the year to the members and others interested in the work of the Association. Through the generosity of Mr. R. J. Tata we have been able to hire a room during the year on Murzban Road in the Gaiety Theatre premises and we are extremely thankful to him for his generous help. I am negotiating with the proprietor for a larger place and I trust we shall be able to hire one shortly. Last year I suggested in our report that we ought to approach the Corporation for a grant towards the working of the Association and the general body were pleased to pass a Resolution adopting my suggestion. During the year the Managing Committee applied to the Corporation and I am glad to report that that body in keeping with their dignity and generosity have made a provision of Rs. 1,500 in their budget for 1911-1912 as their contribution towards the Association. The contribution from the Corporation has come to us at a time when we need it most in view of the fact that the number of members is falling off and we are heartily thankful to the Corporation for their timely assistance.

We are now in the eighth year of our existence and the Association has been doing all it can its own way to be of use to the people. The people both in and outside the city have just commenced to recognize our efforts in teaching sanitation and personal hygiene. What has been done already is only a beginning and a great deal more has still to be done before the public, especially those in conjested districts—masses have yet to be educated and roused to a proper appreciation of the elementary principles of health. Many inquiries have been made by gentlemen outside Bombay regarding the work of of the Association and it seems to me that our Institution has been the means of creating some opinion on the importance and necessity of sanitation in general. The Association offers a vast field for those who are interested in sanitation and hygiene, and we therefore appeal to all public citizens who have the welfare of the city at heart to push forward with the work of educating the masses in sanitation and personal hygiene. Industry, commerce and wealth are no doubt substantial assets of a nation but a healthy race is an equally, if not more important asset. I would like to mention that Rao Saheb A. K. Pai has rendered infatigable services to the cause of the Association. He has been a most zealous and earnest worker in promoting the interests of the Association and his assistance has been of very great value to me.

On the motion of Mr. James Macdonald, seconded by Dr. N. N. Katrak, the annual report and the statement of accounts were adopted and approved.

Mr. R. P. Masani moved that the same Managing Committee be re-elected.

Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdass seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

THE GAIKWAR'S SPEECH.

His Highness then addressed the meeting. In the course of which he said :—

Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to address you to-day on a subject which has for long been engaging my very earnest attention. As society progresses, the question of the prevention of sickness and disease claims an ever-increasing amount of anxious thought in the minds of humanitarians and statesmen. Fatalism has given way before the march of civilisation, and the preservation of health and conservation of national resources form part of all State programmes for those nations which develop their vital resources, with the help of preventive medicine and science, are those which are enabled to reach the highest standard of efficiency, and economic superiority.

The influence of sanitary methods on the length of life has been most marked in European countries during the last three centuries. This is a most important point for us to remember in India, where the expectation of life is but slightly more than twenty-three years, and has remained at this figure for the past half century. Compare the rate of progress in Prussia where the most modern systems of hygiene are studied and used. In that happy state life is lengthening at the rate of twenty-seven years per century. This fact, which could be supplemented by many others, should convince the most sceptical of the pressing need of enforcing sanitation in India. For to the extent that disease prevails national and individual efficiency will be hampered. More than half the causes of death are preventible. This we know with certainty. Experts have estimated that fifteen years, at least, could be added to the mean of human life by the application of preventive medicines. This expert estimate has been based on the average expectation of life throughout the world and, were we in India able to neglect plague, cholera and malaria as factors in the death-rate a happy condition already arrived at in the West—then the estimate of fifteen years would have to be considerably increased. With our present knowledge, we may safely assert that an application of scientific preventive medicine to Indian conditions would be followed by an increase in the mean duration of life of thirty years—the rate of mortality would be lessened by one half—and, together with the reduction in mortality, would come a two-fold reduction in the numbers of those who are annually incapacited by sickness. To express this in figures we may say that the Indian death-roll could be diminished by more than four million a year, and the number on the sick list would be lessened by eight million. These figures are impressive. They represent, however, proven and undeniable facts. The preservation of health presents itself under different aspects: put as briefly as possible, these may be grouped under the two heads of public hygiene and personal hygiene. These two are inseparable and must go hand in hand, for it is obvious, for instance, that the efforts of the State to provide a pure supply of water and milk may be completely nullified if the domestic hygiene which uses it is faulty, and permits contamination in the home.

It is possible for the State and for Local Bodies to promote public health by provision of good water, efficient conservancy and drainage, by controlling the sale of food stuffs and milk, by adoption of regular principles of town planning to prevent the erection of insanitary dwellings, and to improve existing insanitary areas, and, further, by adequate school and factory legislation to improve the physique of the people, but when we come to deal with social customs and personal habits, baneful prejudices of caste and religion, and the inveterate ignorance of the masses, then the State is confronted by the obstacles of public opposition, an obstacle it cannot hope to overcome before the people themselves have arrived at a realisation that their own welfare depends on progress, and on a willing co-operation with the benevolent intentions of the State. Here our only weapon is education :—Education of women because it is their part to influence home life, and to fashion future generations ;—and education of our ignorant masses in the simple teachings of elementary sanitations and hygiene. Bombay probably presents an extreme example of conditions which characterise many Indian towns but which have no parallel in the West. The Census of 1901 discloses that 87 per cent of all the tenement in the City consist of one room only and that within these 80 per cent. of the population find shelter. In no one of the 7 wards of the city is the proportion so accommodated less than 69 per cent. and in two it rises to 88 per cent. Each of these single rooms contains on an average 4·2 persons and, with this extremity of density, the tenements are aggregated in huge many storeyed blocks, with every arrangement, both within or without, calculated to prevent the access of light and air, and to accumulate damp and faecal products. I advocate education. But the Municipalities and Local Bodies have a heavy responsibility to the people in the furtherance of public health. Education can do much, but this fact does not excuse any apathy on the part of local bodies in dealing with the elements of sanitation. The condition of many towns and villages, at present simply appaling, could be greatly improved were the local governing body to show more willingness and energy. The State is willing to help those who show a serious desire to help themselves. Protection against disease is, if anything, more important than production against theft or fire ; no court, police or other agency of Government, is more important than an efficient health department. It is evident that in towns a more elaborate system of health administration is necessary than in villages. Dwellers in villages have the advantage of open air life as a rule owing to their occupation in the fields. But we see in villages the same defects of overcrowding and want of ventilation that are only too obvious in the towns of this country. This is due to the inherited tendency of the people to build their houses in close proximity to each other, regardless of the evils of such a practice. We have to deal in both towns and villages with masses of human habitations irregularly huddled up together, intersected by narrow winding lanes through which no air can penetrate into the dwellings, from which, also, owing to faulty construction, the light of day is excluded. Such areas are plainly most suitable for the development of disease, and we must remedy the existing insanitary conditions by a gradual process of pulling down some houses, and the cutting of wide rectangular roads. We must have building bye-laws for both towns and villages, providing for future expansion by a regular system of town planning.

TOWN PLANNING DESIRABLE.

If, from opposition or lack of funds, existing conditions cannot be remedied, it would be indeed a most short-sighted policy not to prevent at least a repetition of such conditions in the future. All new buildings whether mansion, factory, village hut or town villa, all should be built in accordance with plans which permit an adequate provision of ventilation and light. Such bye-laws would not meet with much popular opposition, and would require only a little more vigilance and initiative on the part of local authorities. You have, in Bombay City, a striking example of what an Improvement Trust backed by an efficient health department can do in gradually improving the sanitation and appearance of the town. The poor appreciate the chawls provided for them, and learn the advantages of sanitary dwellings. I have recently started in Baroda an Improvement Trust for my capital and I trust much good will be done to the city and its people—that chawls of a sanitary design will be provided for housing of the poor—that in the midst of the agglomerations of houses, provision will be made for better ventilation and light. Another crying need in our towns and villages is a proper conservancy system. In many it does not exist at all, and where it is provided the atttempt is but too often futile. I have endeavoured to secure for all the villages of my State good wells for drinking water, and very shortly I trust it will be possible to say that every village is so provided. In large towns water drainage is necessary. A drainage system is being provided for Baroda City, but the people have to be taught how to make use of the sanitary conveniences provided, and will have to learn the advantages of such use. Even in villages, where primitive habits are less likely to be harmful, it is possible to improve matters by energy and pursuasion, by the erection of open latrines of the simplest type on the outskirts of the inhabited area, and proper supervision of them when erected. The condition of streets might be improved by a little trouble, and accumulations of liquid refuse and filth prevented by utilising natural outlets for drainage in the shape of small nullahs. Bad conservancy and want of drainage cause a soaking of the soil with filth, and thereby provide a favourable medium for the growth of germ life, and for the breeding of flies and other similar disease carriers. The demands of public health make it an elementary necessity to attend to matters such as these.

Further there is the question of the water supply. The provision of a proper water supply for Baroda city has resulted in the practical disappearance of cholera there. I hope that good water ere long will be available in all parts of the State. A grant has been made for the provision of wells and schemes have been drawn up for water supply to thirty-nine towns and villages; and, as water should not be brought into places in large quantities without provision for drainage, such provision is also made in the plans. The supply of water from wells forms one of the most difficult problems confronting the sanitarian in India. The people require special education in the dangers inherent in this system. The number of wells should be strictly limited within the bounds of necessity, and those from which water is drawn for drinking should be removed as far as possible from the neighbourhood of habitations and cultivated fields, while all wells should be covered. The hygiene of school children is of enormous importance. I propose to institute a regular medical inspection, that carried out last year having shown an astonishing number of children needing medical attention. But unless ignorant parents realise the need of obtaining for backward and disabled children proper medical treatment, the inspection will be robbed of much of its value. The Bombay Sanitary Association is, I am aware, doing most valuable work, especially in the improvement of the condition of the chawl life. The tenants are constantly visited, and are taught to make a proper use of the sanitary conveniences placed at their disposal, and to prevent children from befouling the place. Prizes are offered to the managers and proprietors for the best kept chawls This is one of the many examples of the good that may be done by voluntary societies. However effective and elaborate may be the efforts of the official guardians of public health, these associations can do a most valuable supplementary work in teaching the people how to rear robust children. Bombay, which receives a large labouring population from all over the Presidency and beyond forms a great centre of dissemination of phthisis, owing to the deplorable condition of their tenements. It is scarcely surprising to find that the death rate from pulmonary phthisis for the whole city averaged 9·4 per mille. In one ward (population 130,000) where the density is the greatest the phthisis death rate was reported to be 16·4 per mille. I must express my heart-felt admiration of the work done by the Bombay Sanitary Association. They have adopted the only practical way of getting the people to assimilate the principles of hygiene, in getting into contact with the people themselves, in visiting them in their own homes in friendly conversation and by means of popular lectures.

Especially are lady workers needed. Womanly sympathy and tact will prove most potent weapons in the war against improper domestic habits, in explaining the dangers of keeping cattle in the houses, in elaborating the precautions to be taken in cases of infectious dis

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer R Rubattino, 2,886 tons, Captain L Mancini, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Genoa, March, 17 with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bullmah, 1,607 tons, Captain B S Butler, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Bushire March 24, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, 3,397 tons, Captain G I Goss, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Comeric, 2,593 tons, Captain J C Hall, sailed on Tuesday for New York and Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, 3,107 tons, Captain W H Price, sailed on Tuesday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The steamer Hartlepool, 2,729 tons, Captain T Ward, sailed on Tuesday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt R Halbert, R N...Royal Navy
H M S Hyacinth... ..Capt J D Dick R N...Royal Navy
H M S Fox.....Capt Allen.....T Hunt, C B 1, R N... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St G Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Targ t Towing Steamer
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Haddleston.....R I M
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr C M Luck .....R I M
R I M S Northbrook .....Comdr.....Jones .....R I M

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	R Rubattino	Mancini	Genoa, Mar 17
	Bullmha	Butler	Bushire, Mar 23
	H M S Highflyer	Halbert	Chatham, Feb 26

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Itinda	Goss	Calcutta
	Comeric	Hall	New York and Philadelphia
	Clan Macfarlane	Price	Marseilles
	Hartlepool	Ward	Antwerp

The steamer R Rubattino began to load on Tuesday for Genoa, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer City of Rome left Liverpool for Calcutta direct, on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Clan steamer Kirkfield, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber left Trieste on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—508 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 720 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 103 bales wool, Ismail Dossa and Co; 27 cwts Europepaint, Cooper and Co; 1,508 cwts myrabollams, W Bucher; 8 bales wool, 9 bales goat-hair, R Mookoobhoy; 3,000 cwts barley and 8,000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros.

City of Karachi s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 175 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4 bales silk waste and 2bales silk kakoon, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, K Keshavjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 225 cwts dry ginger S Bhimji; 2 bundles tanned dressed leather, A Peerbhoy and Sons; 1 bale woollen carpets, David Sassoon and Co; 10 cases opium, P and O S N Company, 4 cases cardomoms, R Jeewandass and Co; 13 bales cow hides, 6 bales goat skins and 4 bales sheep skins, R M Kooka; 4 bales cotton, 16 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 6 cwts sumeider pins, P Merally and Co; 50 cases almondseed; 66 cwts dry ginger, T Canji; 12 bales cow hides and 12 bales goat skins, M J Joomabhoy; 1 case dropsey, J Ponjimal; 37 bales cow hides 19 bales skins Hajee Noormahomed and Hajee Esa.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—514 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,980 cwts linseed and 1,980 cwts wheat, John Fachiri, 13,280 cwts wheat 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Glenmoor s—2,000 cwts castorseed, K Dewchand and Co; 549 cwts castorseed G Bhimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bampton s—7,340 cwts castorseed, 5,660 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bucher.

Ariosto s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Pinay Lodge s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, 4,004 cwts linseed, 6,003 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 225 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Bodlewell s—8,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

Dunster s—250 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed. Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Comeric s—1837 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR PORT SAID.

Cecil s—70,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Hindustan s—503 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Walter Paori and Co; 50 tons old iron chain and 50 tons pillar 100 tons steel ship plate 200 tons iron scrapes 50 tons old iron wheels, S Hakimji and Co; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

Pelham s—2,214 cwts castorseed, K Dewchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 300 cwts olibanum, M Jaferbhoy; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, C Ranchordass.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Karachi s—400 bales cotton, the Bombay Company.

Circassia s—25 bales hemp, M Mooljee and Co; 200 bales cotton the Bombay Company.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Praga s—3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Praga s—110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PIRAENS.

Praga s—4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—184 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes Campbell; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hing Hall s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Armenia s—4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 806 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Toba Maru s—1 bale cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, M Omersey and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Toba Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Toba Maru s—29 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 5th April, 1911.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the air was full of the proposed Arbitration Treaty with America and hopes that European nations would evince a yearning for agreements to produce everlasting peace, the House of Commons, the night before the mail left, spent the whole of a sitting discussing the Navy Estimates and by 216 votes to 54, rejected a motion that, in the opinion of the House, the increasing expenditure on the Navy is not justified by foreign events and is a menace to peace and national security. The fifty-four were not men of much account and they were not led by any one whose opinions on the Navy and international armaments are based on first-hand knowledge. Government and the Opposition were at one in voting the programme laid down by the Admiralty, and though some members on both sides of the House would go even further in strengthening the first line of defence, they were agreed that "foreign events" justified the proposals set forth by the First Lord of the Admiralty. When international agreements have been signed and ratified it will be time to restrict shipbuilding operations. Until then the acknowledged great strain on the tax-payers must continue. A supreme navy as Mr. McKenna put it, must be maintained, not merely for the year 1911-12, but for so long as the British Empire is to last. For this reason he declined to adopt the expedient of a loan, which many interested in the maintenance of a supreme fleet advocate for immediate purposes. For, said the First Lord, a loan is a temporary expedient, and he would never advise the House to adopt temporary expedients for the purpose of supplying a permanent need. The present estimates, of close on forty-four-and-a-half millions, the highest on record, only meet the needs of the Service for the year, and ought therefore to be met out of the revenue of the year. This is to be done by consent of an enormous majority of the House. The increase over last year is over three and three-quarter millions, nearly the whole of that increase being due to additions to the votes upon which the charge falls for new construction and armaments. The total increase in those votes is £3,350,000 out of a total increase of £3,788,800. The charge for new construction in the year was £15,063,000. Of this charge over £13,000,000 is in respect of the old programme, and the charge for the new programme—ships which will be laid down for the first time in 1911-12—is £1,738,000.

The amount which it is proposed to spend on the new programme of the ensuing year has never been exceeded in previous years. In no earlier case has there ever been such a large amount spent on a new programme within the year. According to the forecast, we require a Navy of a certain strength in the spring of 1914. That is the date when we want ships ready for commission, and the date on which they are to be laid down is determined by the length of time they take to build. As we are building big ships regularly at the rate of two years each, there is no need to lay down the programme of five large armoured ships earlier than either December or January next. Government will, therefore, postpone the laying down of ships as long as it can consistently with having them ready by the beginning of 1914. So far as the Navy is concerned, the Government is providing for "the logically possible" as well as the "reasonably probable," to use Lord Haldane's words, and although Mr. McKenna admitted that his demand on the taxpayer is heavy, he did not think it necessary to remind hon. members or to appeal to them to remember "that the importance of the maintenance of our supremacy and of our keeping open the highway of the ocean is so overwhelming, that not only must we be in a position of safety after a protracted struggle, but we cannot afford to be in doubt for a fortnight." We must, therefore, maintain an adequate superiority said he, and he was bound, in the performance of his duty, to ask the House to give the adequate money. The programme includes five large armoured cruisers, four so-called small cruisers, three of the Bristol class and on of the Boadecia class, twenty destroyers and six submarines and the programme will give us in the opening of 1914 thirty battleships and cruisers of the type described as Dreadnoughts. We are paying thirty-six millions compared with Germany's twenty-two millions for the current year.

Mr. Lee, a Unionist member, was the first to declare that the Government programme was too small. He denied that the margin against contingencies was sufficiently large, and comparing our progress with that of other nations, asserted that in 1914 we should have 29 ships of the Dreadnought type in European waters, one attached to the Far East, and two more building to the order of the Australasian Dominions, making a total of 32. Against that Germany would have 21, Italy would probably have four, Austria probably four, and certainly two or three, making a possible, and even probable, total of 29 under the Triple Alliance. That was against 29 for Great Britain in European waters. That left no margin of any sort or kind for accidents, and we were liable to risk of accident more than any other Power, because our ships made themselves familiar with every anchorage in the world. The net result was that, during the time the present Government had been in office they had laid down 26 great armoured ships as compared with 22 by Germany. So far from forcing the pace, the Government had gone so slowly that, in his view they had actually encouraged the present competition. So far from the programme of the Government being excessive it was below the needs of the moment. "The protection of our commerce means the protection of our food supplies, raw materials and food," was the text of Mr. Balfour's speech. The leader of the Opposition took practically the same line as Mr. Lee. "We have to depend upon these seaborne supplies" said Mr. Balfour, "and, frankly, I cannot help seeing in the present Navy Estimates not only inadequate provision against possible contingencies in the way of battleships when we come to the year 1914, but I see no adequate provision or plan for preserving those long lines of commercial communication on which our very existence as a nation depends." As a matter of comparison, we pay less than any other nation for the protection of our merchant shipping, and as Mr. Hall was able to show whereas we only spend £2 14s. on the Navy, for every hundred tons of merchant shipping Germany spends over £11, France over £12, and the United States over £25. Therefore, it is impossible for the most parsimonious of critics to contend that we are spending too much on our Navy. However Government is to be congratulated on its determination to maintain the standard and to defer cutting down expenditure until such time as it can be effected without risk.

FORTUNES IN EGGS. MR. RIDER HAGGARD is as interesting when he adds to the sum of knowledge on the ordinary topics of every-day existence as when he takes us into the realms of the wildest and most exciting fiction. He has been exploring Rural Denmark and has contributed illuminating papers to the "Times" on the methods pursued by the Danes to make both ends meet in their farming operations. Denmark is a little country, but its Government is clearly determined that the people shall benefit to the full from every acre in its area and to this end directs and supervises in the most efficiency manner all the organisations that affect the outturn of farm and dairy. Even the hen-roosts are not left to the gipsy rule of thumb that prevails in most countries. As Mr. Rider Haggard says, eggs receive an individual attention in Denmark that is denied them elsewhere. The Egg Export Association rules over 550 local societies and numbers 45,000 members. Each of these members has a number which he must stamp on the eggs he sends up to the central depot, as well as the Society's number, so that if any exception be taken to the quality of his eggs it can be brought home to him. Should he have been so misguided or mistaken as to supply a bad egg, he is fined five kroner (over four rupees). It avails him little to say it was the hen's fault, he is held responsible. The Egg Export Association deals with 200,000,000 eggs every year. Mr. Rider Haggard is fairly staggered by this number and hopes he did not make a mistake in his notes. All these eggs come to Copenhagen, to the Society's depot, but of course not all at once, and as they arrive they are graded by skilled women. "Denmark is full of skilled women," says Rider Haggard, who are experts at picking out the best eggs at sight. Of these 120 will weigh eighteen pounds—what a contrast this to Indian bazaar eggs—and even 120 of the worst will weigh fourteen pounds. Should any be broken, they are not wasted, but are sold locally for making omeleltes. The others are arranged in trays over strong electric lamps which show up the degree of freshness or the opposite. If they have been sat on, the tiny embryos can be detected and the egg is judged accordingly. The good egg shows "a halo-like luminosity" which can be better imagined than described even by Mr. Rider Haggard. The provider of the bad egg is communicated with and fined as above, with the result that he rarely repeats the offence. Is India too indifferent to the possibilities of poultry-farming to take a leaf out of the Danish book? The breed of fowl could easily be improved if a resolute effort were made by the right persons. Year in year out the market is supplied with apologies for eggs and still slighter apologies for fowl without an attempt at improvement in the type. Those who take up the Swadeshi attitude in regard to Indian products neglect the many opportunities that are close to their hands and aim at certain developments or rather limitations of trade that hardly favour the commercial progress of the country. In the province, where the Tata Hydro-electric power scheme has had the inherent force to recommend itself to the moneyed Indian investor, some one should certainly be found to think out humbler methods of improving the condition of the poorer class by proposing to the keepers of poultry a scheme for the establishment of a more profitable trade in fowls and eggs of a normal size.

THE MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA has been elected President of the Corporation for the ensuing year, but his is not a victory on which we can congratulate him. The choice of President ought, in accordance with a dignified precedent, to have been made in camera, and we should have been saved the humiliating spectacle of an open canvass and a more or less acrimonious correspondence on the subject, leading to an open poll. Twenty-six for Sir Pherozeshah, twenty-five for Sir Sassoon David, twelve for Mr. Manmohandass and two neutral, leaves the new President in a minority of thirteen; thirty-nine members being against him. Seeing Mr. Manmohandass with forty-one against him, it would have been wiser for his supporters to have induced him to withdraw, in which case Sir Sassoon David might have been returned with a substantial margin. The fact of a majority being against the new President will not dismay him, though we should have thought self-respect would lead him to decline the doubtful honour done him. And no matter what Sir Pherozshah's Municipal record may be, he is clearly not the best man for the present year of office. To be figure-head and spokesman of Bombay at the Royal visit we ought not to have a political lawyer, but a man representing the commerce and industry of the city, which have made it what it is. The election of Sir Sassoon David would have been far more appropriate in every way.

AN average price os Rs. 2,934 was realised at yesterday's opium sales at Calcutta.

THE road to Kashmir is blocked and landslips and mails are being still delayed.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Malta" arrived at Suez from Colombo, on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Persia" arrived at Suez from Bombay, on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

THREE Bengali Brahmin youths are under arrest in connection with a dacoity alleged to been committed near Hughli on the 25th ultimo.

POLICE searches in the Bustees about the Docks in Calcutta, are reported in connection with the recent dacoities in the Howrah District.

TUN E, the notorious dacoit, who was captured the other day in Rangoon, is to be sent back to Berhampore Jail, from which he recently escaped.

AN estimate amounting to over a lakh and a half has been sanctioned for the construction of the new General Post Office at Mandalay, the old one being dismantled by the Public Works Department.

A SPECIAL train, conveying twenty-five life convicts, arrived at Madras from Thana, on Tuesday morning, and the gang put on board the "Maharajah," which left for the Andamans.

ON Saturday evening, the Midnapore police searched the house of Babu Manmatha Nath Kar, a local zamindar, the object of the search being to see if arms and ammunition could be found there. Nothing was found in the house and no one was arrested.

A COUAT of Enquiry assembled at the Brigade Office, Karachi, on March 31st, to enquire into the circumstances attending the death of Private C. Guerrier, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, as he was travelling from Umbala to Karachi.

IT is announced that the second biennial Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine will be held in Hongkong from the 20th to the 27th January next. The Association is an international one, and was formed to promote the science and art of tropical medicine in the Far East.

THE latest issue of the Ceylon Marine Biographical Reports, by Mr. T. Southwell, Scientific Adviser, does not give much hope of a pearl fishery next year or for years to come. The brochure gives particulars of very careful and thorough scientific work done on the Ceylon pearl banks during 1910.

AN Associated Press telegram from Dacca, states that the judgments in the Munshiganj Bomb Case and the Rajendrapur Train Dacoity Case which were to have been given yesterday, have had to be postponed *sine die* owing to the illness of Mr. Newbould, the Sessions Judge.

AT the annual dinner of the Desi Baopar Mandal or the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, Lala Harkishen Lal advocated the policy of "festina lente" on the part of the Government with regard to the control of Joint Stock Companies.

A SPECIAL London cable to the *Englishman* reports the tea market during past week as steady, with a good export demand; public sales have been made of 28,000 packages common clean whole leaf teas at seven pence, three farthings; duty payments are average and exports are improving.

IT is practically settled that the Southern Punjab Railway Company will undertake the construction of the Jullunder-Doab Railway and the final terms of the contract are being settled in London. The State will take up the Jullander-Hoshiarpur Section and this is now before the Secretary of State for sanction.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from the Kolar Gold Fields to the effect that a European miner named Millar was found lying injured on the railway line near the Nine Reefs station. The Railway Police removed him to Bowringhpet junction for treatment, but as the Railway Surgeon had no appliances required for an operation, Miller was taken to the Gold Fields Hospital by special train. He was conscious throughout and said that while crossing the line in the dark he was knocked down by a passing engine. He succumbed to the injuries a few hours afterwards.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

GOOD ATHLETIC PERFORMANCES.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH. 17.

THAT the coming Oxford vs. Cambridge athletic sports are likely to prove very close and exciting, is indicated by the performances of some of the Dark Blues in the Oxford vs. London A.C. meeting last Saturday. The 'Varsity men won five of the eight events on the programme, and two of the wins were exceptional. These were gained by Rhodes' scholars from America, R. L. Lange taking the 100 yards in 10 1-5 secs, while G. E. Putnam won the hammer-throwing contest with the splendid effort of 152ft. 9in. The two athletes named look like scoring for Oxford at the coming inter-'Varsity meeting, and as the shot putting also appears to be at the mercy of W. O. Zeigler, competitors from the other side of the Atlantic will be very much to the fore.

Another capital performance by a 'Varsity athlete recently, was the half mile in 1 min. 58 secs. by F. J. Baker on Monday. The Cambridge University A. C. president was running the last relay for King's College in the final of the University Relay Race, and his form enabled his team to win.

The conditions were unfavourable, consequently the time is better than it appears. Baker intend to run in both the half and one mile races at Queen's Club, and should he accomplish anything really big, it may induce him to have another try for amateur championship honours.

A LONG JOURNEY.

The Hull Centre of the newly formed Amateur Athletes Union promoted a 20 miles road race last Saturday, which proved a big success. The starters numbered 39, of whom P. Steele of Grimsby reached home first in 2 hours, 2 min. 41 secs. The finish was on a football field, and upwards of 15,000 people saw the last stage. As an extra attraction, E. R. Voight, the one mile champion, competed in a three-quarter mile handicap, and considering the course, he did well to win in 3 min 24 secs.

The meeting may make history, as it was prescribed by the Northern Counties' A. A. The Amateur Athletes Union did not consider they required the sanction of the other body to run the races, as they were confined to members of the A. A. U. One awaits developments with interest, particularly as Voight has stated his intention of supporting the National Cyclist Union in the fight against the A. A. A.

ATHLETIC SOLDIERS.

The spread of all sports and pastimes in the Army has been rapid of late years, particularly that of cross-country running. This will certainly receive further encouragement through the win of the Connaught Rangers in the senior championship of Ireland. The event was decided near Dublin on Saturday, when the military team won easily with the low score of 40 points, Clonliffe 96, and Willowfield, 135 coming next. The Rangers almost supplied the individual winner as well, Sergt. O'Neil being only a foot behind F. J. Rider of Clonliffe at the end of the eight miles. O'Neil is the ten miles flat champion of England, so that Rider must be marked down as a real good performer.

BOXING.

This year's Oxford and Cambridge boxing and fencing competitions will be remembered for the prominence of over-seas competitors. The most interesting bout of the evening was provided by R. G. Larking of Australia, and H. R. Stoltz of America, who represented Cambridge and Oxford respectively in the middle-weights. Larking had the best of the first and second rounds, and though his rival regained many points in the third round, he could not quite make up lost ground, the award going to the over-seas Britisher. All the bouts provided interesting fights, though some were soon over, only two going the full number of rounds, but one expects this when amateurs meet. Oxford did best in the boxing by winning three of the five bouts, but the Cantabs made the score even by taking two of the three fencing events.

Visitors were also to the fore in the fencing, the foils for first strings going to A. M. Hassanein of Egypt (representing Oxford), whilst I. Stienfeld of Hungary won the sabres for Cambridge. Besides this, A. M. Goulding of Canada represented Oxford in the foils for second strings, though he was unsuccessful.

VISITORS SUCCESSFUL.

Sportsmen were keen to see how G. Rodel of South Africa would perform in his first match as a professional. He made his debut in the new sphere at the National Sporting Club, on Monday, when he gained the decision over Seaman Parsons in a ten rounds bout. It was a scrambling affair, and whilst the visitor easily prevailed, his display was nothing very great.

Another visitor in the person of Harry Lewis of America, showed to much greater advantage in his match against A. Harman at The Ring on Monday. The Englishman never had a look in, and a heavy body blow early in the second round brought matters to a summary end.

LACROSSE

The final of the Southern Senior Flags at Lords on Saturday, brought Oxford University and Lee into opposition. It was the first appearance of the Dark Blues in the final and this gave the fixture extra interest. Lee pressed strongly at the start and soon scored, but the 'Varsity men responded well and assumed the lead. Even play marked the opening half, and on crossing over, the scores were five goals each. On resuming, however, Lee did much better, and finally won by 12 goals to 6. That Oxford reached the final stage is satisfactory, and the game has gone ahead at the 'Varsity in fine style since the advent of Rhodes' scholars.

FOOTBALL.

Once more the Rubgy championship has been won by Wales, the home side vanquishing Ireland (16 points to 0) rather easily in the International at Cardiff on Saturday. The match was mainly a battle of forwards, the Welsh pack being much superior to their rivals. The home "threes" however, did not play as well as usual or the score must have been more one-sided still. The Irishmen held their own fairly well during the first half, and were only five points to the bad on crossing over. They failed to stay like the locals however, and there was no question as to the better side during the final portion of the game. A feature of the match was that Scotland virtually played five men in the three-quarter line, and while this strengthened the defence, it had a lot to do with the way the Welshmen carried the scrums.

No fewer than 45,000 people attended the match the gate receipts amounting to £2,730.

ENGLAND'S REVENGE.

Although beaten by Wales on the Rugger field this year, the English Soccer players came out on top in the annual fixture on Monday. This was played at New Cross under trying conditions, snow and a gale of wind making matters uncomfortable all round. When the visitors succeeded in holding their own during the first half, when facing the wind, most people were prepared to see England well beaten. The unexpected happened, however, the home eleven playing splendidly against the gale and scoring three times without response. The victory increases England's total to 25, as against 2 by Wales, with 6 draws.

THE F. A. CUP.

The wonderful attractiveness of Cup ties was further shown on Saturday, when 75,000 people paid £2,745 to see Chelsea and Swindon meet in the fourth round of this competition. The four ties drew 19,200 spectators in all, which is strong testimony as to the popularity of Association football as an entertainment. The holders (Newcastle) easily qualified for the semi-final, the Derby men playing in a disappointing manner, and the holders look like meeting Blackburn in the final, for one can hardly fancy Chelsea and Bradford to survive the next round.

THE TURF.

Preparing a horse for such a race as the Grand National is a trying task, and the trainer who can send his charge to the post fit and well is, indeed, lucky. The going wrong of Jerry M. came as a big disappointment to sportsmen, and will rob the race of some interest. The writer has all along maintained that Jerry M. was the most likely of the home horses to prevent Lutteur III winning again, but the way has now been cleared for the French crack. Both in turn ranked as favourite in the betting, and the third selection (Caubeen) is now second in demand to Lutteur.

Placidus and Mercatio were the tips given in these notes when the weights appeared. Subsequently it was pointed out that if either were beaten, Spanish Prince was the most likely animal to accomplish the task. At the time of writing, the last named is first favourite, with Placidus next in demand, Mercatio being a little further down the list. All the animals named may fail, nevertheless it is nice to have one's early judgment confirmed in such pronounced fashion.

We had a bad spell of winter early in the week, and matters looked none too promising for the opening of the flat racing season, but prospects are more hopeful at the moment, and turfites are eagerly looking forward for the raising of the barrier for the opening event.

IN GENERAL.

A boxer died from heart failure, whilst taking part in a middle-weight contest for novices at the National Sporting Club last evening. Some lively scenes were seen at the final of the Hospital Rugby Cup yesterday, which ended in Guy's beating London.

Harverson held Gray during the two first days of their level billiard match in London this week, but a four-figure break on Wednesday enabled the young Australian to draw away.

So far, Celtic have not had a goal scored against them in the Scottish Cup competition, in the final of which they will meet Hamilton.

There appears to be no stopping A. F. Wilding just now, the old Cantab gaining more laurels in the Reviera Lawn Tennis Singles Championship by beating M. Decugis (holder) in easy fashion.

After Stevenson (scratch) had got within 12 points of Inman (rec 1,000) in their heat of the Soho Square tourney, the latter got away again, and a rare finish to-morrow looks probable.

Ball and Robson showed fine form in the Southern Professional Foursome tournament this week, and took premier honours by defeating Johns and Kettley in the final by 78 to 80.

H. H. MAHARAJA OF BENARES.

The Investiture Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, APRIL 4.

The investiture ceremony of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares was performed to-day by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the Nadesar House in a Durbar attended by the Durbaris, Municipal Commissioners, Members of the District Boards and High Officials of the Government. The Durbar was held in a large pavilion and was attended by about 600 persons. The arrivals of His Honour and His Highness accompanied by the Knar-Saheb and the Agent to the Governor-General were announced by the usual salutes of guns. The Chief Secretary to the Government with His Honour's permission declared the Durbar open at 8-30 a.m. and read out the Government proclamation published in the "Government Gazette" an Urdu translation of which was also read, followed by a salute of guns. His Highness then returned, having put on the robe of honour. His Honour then presented to the Maharaja a sword, a pearl necklace, a head-dress, a thalita and some money and both of them, thereafter, took their seats on the dais.

His Honour addressed the Maharaja, recalling their old friendship and stating the pleasure he derived in performing such a pleasant function. He further expressed a hope that the Maharaja would treat his subjects without distinction of colour, race and creed, that a change af Government would not effect the condition of the people put under his Highness' charge, and that the Officers of the State would be selected with an eye to secure the efficiency of the administration. His Honour assured the Maharaja of the experienced help and advice of the Agent to the Governor-General.

A reply was then read on behalf of the Maharaja by the Knar Saheb thanking the Government for restoring to the Maharaja the portion occupied by his ancestors, and thanked Sir John Stanley and the other high officials and Native Chiefs who honoured him by attending the function.

The Durbar crosed with a salute of guns.

MADRAS ANJUMAN BUILDINGS.

Sir A. Lawley Lays Foundation-Stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 4.

His Excellency the Governor performed the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Lawley Hall at the Anjuman-premises, Madras, yesterday evening before a large and representative gathering. His Excellency and Lady Lawley were received on their arrival by the Hon. Mr. Justice Wallis (President of the Association), the Hon. Justice Abdur Rahim and Mr. Waljee Laljee, and after taking their seats, the President of the Association stated the objects of the institution and the circumstances which brought them together that day.

His Excellency then performed the ceremony and addressed the assembly. He said that the late Mr. Justice Boddam worked hard and well for the institution, and he hoped, that, as the work of Anjuman became more and more widely-known, it would receive further support from the public. In conclusion, he hoped that the work which they were inaugurating that day might result in the increased utility and activity of the institution. He did not choose to dwelt on the shortcomings of the Mahomedan community, as they had now shown a desire that intellectual backwardness should no longer be regarded as a characteristic of the community. His Excellency referred to the generosity of Chaturbhuj Dass who had done much for the Anjuman.

NEW EAST INDIES FLAGSHIP.

Cruiser "Highflyer."

H. M. S. "Highflyer," 5,600 tons, cruiser of the Nore Sub-Division of the Home fleet, Captain A. R. Hulbert, arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday from Chatham February 26 en route to Gibraltar, Port Said, Suez, Aden and Colombo. She recently completed a refit at the Devonport Dockyard at a cost of over £50,000 and joined at Chatham on the 1st February by a balance crew from the Naval Depot on completing for service as flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station. The cruiser "Highflyer" will relieve the present flagship "Hyacinth" to-day. The flag of the Commander-in-Chief will be transferred to the "Highflyer" and Captain J. D. Dick will assume command. Captain Hulbert will take over command of the "Hyacinth," which sails for England next Saturday to pay off and re-commission for service in the Nore Sub-Division of the Home fleet.

The flagship "Highflyer" sails for the Persian Gulf on Thursday with His Excellency the Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade on board.

[The "Highflyer" which was formerly in the East is a cruiser laid down in Fairfield on the 7th June, 1898. She has a displacement of 5,600 tons, indicated horse power, natural draught 1000, 20 knots, coal capacity 600 to

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speeches by Lords Roberts and Haldane.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Considerable interest was aroused last evening, by Lord Roberts and Lord Haldane confronting each other for the first time in a debate in the House of Lords.

Lord Roberts moved a resolution "that this House views with grave concern the inadequate Military arrangements of the Government for the defence of Britain and her Overseas Dominions." He lauded the statesmanlike and manly speech of the German Imperial Chancellor, especially his contention that an Empire's armed forces must correspond to its resources. The South African war ought to have been sufficient warning that such disasters, inflicted by a stronger adversary, might cause the downfall of Empire.

Territorial System Criticised.

Lord Roberts severely criticised the Territorial System. We required, he said, a million men adequately trained, beyond the Regular Forces. He urged the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry, consisting of experts who had no axe to grind. There was no time to lose. While the others were daily growing stronger, we were daily losing ground, and a sudden war might find us absolutely unprepared.

Lord Haldane, replying, said that whatever strategical changes might take place in Europe, there was always the same strip of sea, and so long as we commanded the sea, an invasion of 70,000 troops, as depicted by Lord Roberts, was impossible.

Apart from the impossibility of obtaining officers, the million required by Lord Roberts would threaten us with bankruptcy. We could not have everything. We could not get prosperity in time of peace, if we crushed the people down under a burden of armaments only needed in time of war. We had made, and always should make, our sea-power our first line. If there were now a bolt from the blue, we should have 580,000 men to receive the invaders. Of these 580,000, 200,000 were most highly-trained. If the Expeditionary Force were away, we should still have, at least, 415,000.

The South African Force.

Under a system of compulsory service, it was impossible to get the enormous strength of volunteers required to keep up our overseas army. We should thus imperil India, and India was our greatest interest. No nation in the world could have turned out the Expeditionary Force of 250,000, which we sent to South Africa. Ours was the only system suited to us which it was possible to adopt.

Lord Haldane said that Lord Roberts mistakenly insisted on preparing for the logically possible instead of the reasonably probable. He instanced the arbitration negotiations with America and Germany's assent to an exchange of naval information as indications of a world-wide desire to diminish the burden of armaments. What an example should we set if we insisted at such a time upon taking as our standard what was logically impossible?

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Lord Milner said that our lack of power of expansion was substantially the same as at the outset of the Boer war. He believed, firmly, that if they were asked, the people would consent to undergo such a degree of military training as would enable us to set both the Navy and an Expeditionary Force absolutely free for the defence of the Empire.

KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Dublin Corporation and Loyal Address.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Dublin Corporation has rejected, by 42 votes to 9, the resolution that a Loyal Address be presented on the occasion of the King's visit.

BANQUET TO DOMINION DELEGATES.

Lord Rosebery to Preside.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Lord Rosebery will preside at the banquet to welcome the representatives from the Dominion Parliaments to the Coronation given by the Parliamentary Welcome Committee. The banquet will probably be held on June 19th; and Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith are expected to be present.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

There is disappointment in Dublin at the news that there will be no visit to that city of Colonial Premiers which the Lord Mayor had announced. A Citizens' Reception Committee had been in process of formation.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Tutor in Welsh Engaged.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

A tutor has been engaged to instruct the Prince of Wales in the Welsh language in order that His Royal Highness may address the people in Welsh at his investiture on July 13th.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

Committee Stage in Commons

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The House of Commons, to-day, entered upon the Committee stage of the Parliament Bill. There are nine hundred amendments down, of which eight hundred are in the name of the Opposition. They cover seventy-four pages. Although many are duplicated, the discussion will inevitably be prolonged. The Ministerialists believe that the Government will be able to avoid use of the "guillotine" as the Bill contains only four clauses.

Government's Intentions Regarding Preamble.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

In the House of Commons, in Committee on the Parliament Bill, the Opposition headed by Mr. Balfour, pressed the Government for a statement of its intentions regarding the preamble. Mr. Balfour declared that the Bill could not be properly discussed, unless the Government's intentions regarding the reform of the Lords were known.

Mr. Asquith said that the Government was bound to give effect to the preamble when the time arose, but the present Parliament was elected to regulate the relations between the two Houses. When that was accomplished, the Government would proceed, in due season, to the accomplishment of that other work.

Reform of House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, Lord Chesterfield read a message from the King in reply to Lord Lansdowne's address asking for sanction for the introducing of the Bill for the reform of House of Lords.

The message said, "Relying on the wisdom of my Parliament, I desire that my prerogative and powers, so far as they relate to the creation of Peerages and the issue of writs summoning the House of Lords, shall not stand in the way of the consideration by Parliament of any measure introduced during the present session on the subject of the constitution of the House of Lords."

NEW DUTCH TARIFF.

Not Exclusively Protective.

HAGUE, APRIL 3.

The Government has submitted to Parliament a Customs Tariff which, it is estimated, will yield an additional revenue of ten million florins. Of this nine millions will be devoted to Workmen's and Old Age Pensions. The tariff is not exclusively protectionist, and is not sufficiently high to prevent foreigners from placing goods on the Dutch markets. Cigars are taxed 125 florins per 100 kilos, plus 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, cigarettes at 250 florins per 100 kilos, plus 40 per cent *ad valorem*. Fine flour is taxed at forty cents, while petroleum and coffee will remain free.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

Extraordinary Edict Issued.

PEKING, MARCH 3.

In response to a memorial by the Minister of War, who favoured hostilities against Russia during the recent crisis, an extraordinary Edict has been issued, giving the Regent supreme command of the Chinese Forces. It exhorts the Army to remember that the Manchus conquered China and maintained the control of the countries for three centuries owing to their military efficiency, and adds that this is China's only means of national security. This inspiriting message has been forwarded privately to the troops.

ALLEGED FORGED BILLS OF LADING.

American Railways Sued.

HUNTSVILLE (Alabama), APRIL 4.

Twenty-four suits, aggregating dols. 2,500,000 and thirteen suits aggregating dols. 1,500,000, have been filed against the Louisville, and Nashville and Southern Railroads respectively on account of alleged forged bills of lading in connection with the failure of Messrs Knight, Yancey and Co.

AN ANTIQUARIAN FIND.

Treasure of Early Saxon Coins.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

An exceptional tide has destroyed the beach at Thorpe, to the north of Aldeburgh, and disclosed a treasure of hundreds of early Saxon coins and antique ornaments.

AMERICA POLO CUP.

English Team Ponies Reach New York.

NEW YORK, APRIL 4.

The Polo Ponies of the English team which is to play for the America Cup have arrived here in excellent condition.

SPANISH CABINET REMODELLED.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Senor Canalejas has remodelled his Cabinet leaving out the Ministers of War and of Finance who were doubtful supporters of his policy.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Rebels Take Fefuge in Mountains.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Bashi-Bazouks drove the Albanians back all along the line with great loss, and captured Tusi.

The rebels took refuge in the mountains.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

In the Turkish Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Minister of the Interior announced the relief of Tusi. He said the inhabitants of Scutari were supporting the Government who hoped that the revolutionary movement would be localised and soon suppressed.

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE IN RUSSIA.

A Japanese Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 4.

A Japanese has been arrested at Strelna, close to St. Petersburg, with photographs of the towns of Peterhof and Oranienbaum and of the south shore of the Gulf of Finland.

CHINESE MOBBED AT BIRKENHEAD.

Alleged Insults to White Women.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Anti-Chinese disturbances broke out at Birkenhead in consequence of alleged insults offered to white women. A mob of 3,000 persons on Sunday night smashed the windows of many Chinese houses and stoned and assaulted the police who eventually dispersed the crowds with batons.

LORD KITCHENER.

Post to be Provided for.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The *Standard* understands that a post will shortly be provided for Lord Kitchener connected with the organisation and preparation of troops for war.

MOSLEM MOSQUE IN LONDON.

Some of the Trustees.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The trustees of the Mosque for Mohammedans in London include Lord Rothschild Lord Ampthill, the Aga Khan, Mr. Azar Ali and Mr. Abbas Ali Baig.

CAPE POST OFFICE BILL.

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 4.

The Post Office Bill has been read the third time.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

Budget Introduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 4.

The Madras Legislative Council met at noon to-day, under the Presidency of His Excellency the Governor and after replies to interpellations, the Hon. Sir Murray Hammick introduced the Budget for 1911-12.

There was a large number of visitors at the meeting of the Legislative Council. Replying to the interpellations of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillay regarding the trial of Private Tubby, 13th Hussars, the Government said that they have received no reports of remarks attributed to the Crown Prosecution. The carrying of arms and ammunition by soldiers while travelling on duty is governed by Army Regulations and no irregularity had occurred in the case of Private Tubby. The Government do not therefore propose to take any further action.

In reply to Mr. Orr, a statement showing expenditure on travelling and hill allowances incurred on account of the move of the Government offices to and from the hills in 1910 was placed on the table.

Regarding the Coronation, the reply was that the Government were not in a position to say what action, if any, will be taken in India in connection with the Coronation of the King-Emperor in June next.

Regarding the constitution of Small Causes Court, the reply was that the Officiating Chief Judge of the Madras Small Causes Court has not invariably been a European. The permanent staff of the Court includes one European, but in making actiag appointments it is not always possible or convenient to secure one. There shall be at least one European Judge.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Krishnaswami Iyengar, regarding the landing of emigrants attacked with diseases, the reply was that the "Unfuli" arrived at Madras on 16th November 1910. The Government understand that there were three or four cases of small-pox among the returned emigrants and that about 40 more mostly children were found by the Assistant Port Health Officer to be convalescing from measles, the contacts numbering 76. They were landed north of and outside the harbour. The patients and contacts were first sent to the Royapuram Hospital, but as there was no room for them they were removed to the Krishampet Hospital. The Assistant Port Health Officer sent the usual letter to the Officer in charge of infectious wards of the Krishnampet Hospital and to the Health Officer of the Corporation, asking the former to admit cases and informing the latter of the action he had taken. No previous intimation was given and prompt arrangements had to be made for dealing with the cases. The Government consider that the Assistant Health Officer made the best arrangement possible in the circumstances.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Delhi Durbar Preparations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA APRIL 4.

In connection with the forthcoming visit of the King-Emperor the Nepal Durbar are erecting two shooting boxes at Bikum Thori, twenty miles from Battiah, and another at Nargatagunj, seven miles further from the first box. The Durbar has also engaged Mr. Palletti to cater for the Royal trip. During His Majesty's shooting trip in Nepal Her Majesty the Queen will make a ten days' tour in Rajputana.

The Coronation Durbar Committee's office will move to "Priory," Simla, on the 28th instant, and Sir John Hewett will arrive at Simla at the end of the month.

Messrs. Siemens Bros, Electrical Engineers, have secured the major portion, if not the monopoly, of the installations at the Coronation Durbar camps.

There will be no special investiture chapter at the Coronation Durbar during His Majesty's stay at Delhi. On the night of the State Banquet His Majesty will formally invest those who are to be honored with distinctions.

One of the special functions at the Delhi Durbar will be a "Garden Party" at the Fort during which a huge "People's Fete" will be held on the spacious moat below. Their Majesties will view this "Fete" from a special coign of vantage in the Fort.

The postal arrangement for the Coronation Durbar will be under the control of Mr. Maxwell who will direct all arrangements in addition to his duties as Postmaster General, Punjab, with the assistance of Mr. Murtrie, the present Postmaster of Simla. The present contemplation of the Postal organisation at the Durbar, we must anticipate, will be a success if the public help rather than trouble the Post Office regarding their whereabouts in that vast assemblage.

THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

Review of Veteran Indian Soldiers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 4.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted private interviews to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and H. H. the Raja of Nabha at Government House, Lahore this morning.

The Viceroy also granted an interview to Nawab Bakhram Khan, C. I. E., and nine Jamadars of the Dera Ghazi Khan District at Government House, Lahore, this morning.

At 10 a.m. this morning the gardens at Government House presented an animated military appearance when a large number of Retired Officers assembled for inspection by His Excellency the Viceroy. Almost every Regiment recruited in the Punjab must have had its representatives present, and fine old representatives they all were, almost every one of them, bearing on their breasts the medals of at least one hard fought campaign, many of them having 4 and 5 medals each and a certain number with many more, while quite a number carried the red and white ribboned medal which showed them to be the Indian Mutiny Veterans. It was a most picturesque sight as the Viceroy passed down the lines of mostly grey bearded men in their different coloured uniforms, touching the handle of the sword of each and saying a few words to a number of them. Afterwards they were closed up and His Excellency made a short speech which was translated into Hindustani and then on the call of a retired Officer of the Gurkhas three cheers were given for the Viceroy and heartily responded to. One white bearded veteran with a long row of medals declared to the Viceroy as he left the ground, "We were here a parcel of old bones, but the sight of the Viceroy has put new life into us and we should like to fight for the flag once more."

There was a large dinner party at Government House this evening followed by a reception at which about 500 ladies and gentlemen were presented to their Excellencies.

ROYAL MEMORIAL SCHEME.

His Excellency, the Viceroy, to-day, inspected the plans for the expansion of the Medical College in connection with the Royal Memorial Scheme and will attend in the afternoon, a garden party of the Punjab Chiefs' Association.

STEALING A DIAMOND.

First Offender Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

A young Italian sailor, Antonio, was produced before the Commissioner of Police yesterday, charged with stealing a diamond. The Italian Consul appeared and a representative of Rai Buddree Das Bahadur was also present and said his firm did not desire to press this charge as the stone had been recovered and it was the lad's first offence. The Italian Consul undertook to have him sent home by the next ship and the Commissioner of Police agreed.

RANGOON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Opened by Lieut.-Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 3.

Before a large gathering of European and native communities, the Lieut.-Governor formally opened the new General Hospital which is estimated to have cost over thirty lakhs of rupees. The Hospital comprises of 26 buildings, the site covers an area of a little over 30 acres, measuring 1,700 by 600. The main building is three-storyed with accommodation for 390 beds, the completed hospital has 480 beds costing Rs. 4,07,300 of about Rs. 848 per bed. Although the cost in undoubtedly large, the Province possesses in the new hospital what is probably the largest and most perfectly equipped institution of its kind in the East. All sanitary fittings and medical requirements are most modern and of up to date type, several being specially designed for this work. The idea and magnitude of electrical and central heating systems may be gathered from the fact that six miles of steam and hot water pipes, 14 miles of electical conduit and 64 miles of wiring are laid down in the work. The lighting installation comprises 2,500 lamps of various candle powers. There is accommodation for six nursing sisters and forty-four nurses.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Proceedings of Fifth Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

A Blue-book containing the proceedings of the fifth Conference of the Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies held at Allahabad, from the 7th to 10th January last, has been published to-day. It includes the presidential address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Maclagan, and discussions on the progress of the Co-operative movement in India, details of which have been already published. The Conference discussed the question of cash banks with unlimited and limited liability and expressed the opinion that such societies should be encouraged, but that they should be confined to as small a scope as possible, and that in all cases the recording of purposes of loan must be insisted upon and that the committee must see that the loan is applied to the purpose for which it is given. Without this safeguard, such societies are quite likely to lead to increase indebtedness.

UTILIZATION ON RESERVE FUNDS.

Another important subject, the utilization of reserve funds, was discussed. The conference were agreed as to the principle that any fund termed a reserve fund should be separately invested, as otherwise it was not a reserve upon which the society could fall back in time of need. The only point upon which the Conference was divided was the time at which the rural societies should begin to set the reserve apart. Some members were of the opinion that the reserve should be set apart from the beginning, while others thought it better to use the reserve fund in the ordinary loaning business of the society, in order that it might increase as fast as possible. The conference were unanimously of opinion that in societies with unlimited liability, the reserve fund should remain invisible and should be used only for some public benefit, but in societies with limited liability circumstances might arise in which it was desirable to divide the reserve among the shareholders. There could be no objection to such a course where the majority of shareholders were members of societies.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The conference went into the question of the organisation of co-operative stores, and an interesting discussion ensued on the development of other forms of co-operation. Mr. Sham Rao, of Mysore, gave an account of a building co-operative society formed among Government officers for the purpose of obtaining loans to build residential quarters. The society consisted of 22 members and about Rs. 10,000 had been lent out at nine per cent. on a mortgage up to 60 per cent. of the cost of the buildings. No other security beyond the mortgage was taken. The society had only just been started and was purely in an experimental stage.

Some members of the conference were inclined to think that the experiment of mortgaging properties to the extent of 60 per cent. of their value and doing away with all personal security was dangerous.

Mr. Buchan, of Bengal, stated that as all members were aware that the most important form of co-operation under this head was that commonly referred to as "agricultural co-operation." He would like to know what progress had been made in other provinces in the co-operative supply and sale of agricultural stores and products.

Mr. Langley, of the Punjab, gave a short account of a co-operative wheat purchasing association which had been formed with a view to bring the producer into direct contact with the grain-dealer and so to avoid the middleman's profits. The society did not do a very large business and had only just been started, but it promised well. Kunwar Maharaj Singh said that the seed societies at Amethi, U. P., still continued to do good work, but it had been found necessary to add to them a cash department.

DISTRIBUTIVE BUSINESS.

Mr. Datar, Baroda, enquired whether there was any objection to a credit society undertaking distributive business. Mr. Gourlay said that there was no objection, provided the society merely acted as an agent and that each transaction was complete in itself. For example, there was no objection to a society obtaining quotations for artificial manures for distribution amongst the members who had ordered them. The society, however, should incur no risk and make no profit. If a member has to obtain a loan for the purchase of manures, the loan should be dealt with separately and in the ordinary way. The President enquired whether progress had been made in any province regarding cattle insurance. In no province, however, had anything been done in connection with co-operative cattle insurance. The question was a complicated one and the Registrars felt that co-operation was not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of the business being undertaken.

The conference discussed the finance, inspection and audit and the form of the annual report on the working of co-operative credit societies.

It was settled that the next conference should meet in Calcutta, in the beginning of November, and Mr. Gourlay was re-appointed Secretary.

KHULNA GANG CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 4.

The "Madras Times" commenting on the Khulna Gang Case says, "the course adopted by the Government in suggesting to the Court how to deal with the prisoners is certainly startling and, we believe, almost unprecedented, but it must not be forgotten that the situation the Government is confronted with is an extremely complex one, and blame must not lightly be cast upon the authorities, if they are forced by circumstances to let considerations of policy override the claims of abstract justice. In this case, we think that though the procedure adopted was unusual, the clemency displayed by the Government has not been misplaced. Some of the lads concerned are still students and all are very young, and it is probable that they will profit by this sharp lesson and show by their future actions that they appreciate the generosity of British Raj.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day the Crown withdrew the charge under the Arms Act pending against B. N. Chukerbutty, one of those recently released in connection with the Khulna gang case.

CALCUTTA BOMB CASE.

Enquiries not Complete

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

Jotish Chander Ghose, an ex-professor of the Hughli College, was produced yesterday, before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and his bail bond was extended to the 17th instant, when it is hoped that the police enquiries in connection with the recent bomb throwing incident in Dalhousie Square will be completed.

BOMBAY'S NEW KNIGHT.

Address to Sir H. Procter.

YESTERDAY the Indian merchants of Bombay presented the Hon'ble Sir Henry E. E. Procter with a congratulatory address to mark their satisfaction at the honour of Knighthood recently conferred upon him. The presentation took place at the Killick Building, Home Street, Bombay, the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey presiding. There were a large number of leading Indian merchants present.

Mr. P. C. Setna opening the proceeding said that in the new year's Honours List which appeared about three months ago, the name which had attracted the greatest attention on this side of India was Sir Henry Procter's. That it was so had been proved by the large number of congratulatory addresses that Sir Henry had received between then and now. If the Indian merchants had been a little tardy in coming forward to present him with an address, he (the speaker) assured him that they yielded to none in their admiration of and regard for him. (Applause.) Sir Henry had, by his business capacity, high integrity and mature experience, proved a successful business man and had richly deserved the great success that he had attained to. (Loud Applause.) Mr. Setna added that he was reminded by the senior merchant present that there were occasions when they came to the office determined to book orders for only 50 or 100 packages, but owing to Sir Henry's persuasive powers they doubled or even trebled the quantities ungrudgingly.

THE ADDRESS

Mr. P. C. Setna then read the address, which was as follows:—

To the Hon'ble Sir Henry Edward Edleston Procter, Kt. Bombay,

Dear Sir,—A little over three years ago when you were appointed to the Shrievalty of this the first city in the Indian Empire, we, the Indian merchants having business relations with the import department of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., had the honour and the privilege to present you with a congratulatory address in which we expressed an ardent hope that before long we might again be afforded an opportunity to offer you our felicitations on some further mark of favour on you from Government. That hope has been realised sooner than we could have expected and it is with feelings of no small satisfaction and pleasure that we are here to-day to tender to you and Lady Procter our heartfelt congratulations on the bestowal on you of a well-earned Knighthood. Very rarely does the conferment of titles on individuals meet with the unanimous approval of the general public. The chorus of universal satisfaction and approval with which the high honour conferred upon you has been greeted by all classes of the public, official and unofficial, and by all communities, Hindu and Mahomedan, Parsi and Christian, testifies at once to the happy choice of our gracious Sovereign and to your great popularity, your sterling worth and the high esteem in which you are held not only throughout the Presidency but throughout the Indian Empire. We recognise in you a typical Englishman of wide sympathies and liberal views, who has not only endeared himself to all Indians with whom he has come in contact but has earnestly striven to bring about a better understanding between Englishmen and Indians, thereby helping to facilitate the work of Government and earning the gratitude of all interested in the welfare and good Government of the country. Entertaining as we do the kindliest feelings for you personally, we cannot but rejoice in all that pertains to your welfare. It is under your able guidance that Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., has attained its pre-eminence and honourable position with ever-expanding activities in varied fields of beneficent enterprise all making for the peaceful economic progress of the country. The railways, the coasting steamer service, the mining and mill enterprises in which your firm is concerned in addition to its large import and export trade afford gratifying evidence of the wide scope of your operations, stimulating object-lessons to our Indian communities to embark on similar fields of enterprise for the advancement of our country. It has been truly said that the hardest-worked man can always find or make the time for public duties. In the midst of your multifarious business engagements you have always been ready to contribute your share to the discharge of public duties. In the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, in the Chamber of Commerce of which body you were twice Chairman—as a Trustee of the Port of Bombay, as a Director of the Bank of Bombay—the leading Bank in the Presidency—you have distinguished yourself by the high qualities, which have gained you pre-eminence as a merchant and a man of business, and though not professing your religion we cannot but appreciate and admire your untiring zeal in the cause of the Young Men's Christian Association and other movements of a similar character. We earnestly hope that for the sake of the country at large more Englishmen of your type will interest themselves in public matters. May you be spared long to continue your beneficent activities in India. As strengthening and cementing the relations between the governing classes and the governed and promoting the moral and material welfare of the country in which we are all equally interested, high-minded Englishmen like you are a most valuable asset of the Empire, and for this reason we rejoice exceedingly in being able to mark our appreciation of the honours conferred on you by Government in recognition of your rare merits and notable services as a citizen and a public man. It is a matter of disappointment to us that Lady Procter is at present away in England and we cannot offer her our congratulations in person. You are, however, shortly proceeding on a well-earned holiday and will very soon join her and we have to ask you to convey to her our very best and sincerest wishes for her and your continued welfare and prosperity, and we have also to request the acceptance by you both of the casket in which this address will be enclosed as a token of the high esteem and regard in which we hold you and your good lady.—We beg to subscribe ourselves your sincere friends.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman then addressing the assembly said the Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter had endeared himself to all during his long stay in India. It had been said that when the last Honours' List was published they were pleased to see Sir Henry's name in it. But at the same time they also thought that the honour was one which had been too long delayed. It had rightly been said that Sir Henry had not a single enemy either in India or outside it. And if they had in India more Englishmen of Sir Henry's type, they would hear little of the unrest in this country. It was owing to men of Sir Henry's type that their faith in England's sense of justice never wavered. (Loud Applause.)

The Chairman then presented the address in a beautiful casket amid loud applause. The casket was a fine piece of workmanship, made by Messrs. Jamsetji Limjibhoy Choksi and Sons of Princess Street.

SIR HENRY'S REPLY.

Sir Henry Procter, who on rising to reply, was received with loud cheering, said: "It is indeed difficult for me to find words to thank you properly for the exceedingly kind address which you have presented me with and the exquisite casket in which it is enclosed, but I can indeed assure you that I feel your kindness deeply and appreciate very much all that you have said in the address about my wife and myself. It is a very great pleasure to me to receive the address from so many of my old friends with many of whom I have worked from the time I first came out to India. There are present to-day many of the younger generation who being forcibly to my mind that I am getting old. Mr. Setna has said about the transactions which had taken place between myself and Indian merchants. I do not remember of orders being doubled or trebled but I do remember occasion when prices were cut down. As you say, it is only 2 years since you presented me with a similar address and I think it is particularly kind of you to do so again so soon. You refer in your address to the part I have taken in bringing about a better understanding between Englishmen and Indians, in strengthening the relations between the governing class and the governed and thus promoting the welfare of the people and the good government of the country. I can only say that what little I have been able to do in this direction has been a privilege and pleasure and is, I consider, only what every Englishmen in India ought to do. Although not the land of my birth, India has been the land of my adoption (applause) as I have spent more than half my life in it. It is also part and parcel of the British Empire of which we are all proud to be called citizens so that I am naturally only too pleased to do what I can to promote the moral and material welfare of its peoples.

(Continued on page 6.)

GOVERNMENT AND THE LIQUOR TRADES.

Licensed Victuallers' Representation.

The following correspondence has passed between Government and the Licensed Victuallers' Association:—

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

Bombay 26th October, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour at the direction of the Committee of the Bombay Licensed Victuallers Association to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council the following representation regarding the functions and working of the Advisory Committee appointed by Government in 1908 to advise the Collector of Bombay in regard to the number and location of licenses to be issued in Bombay City for the vend of country and foreign liquors. The Committee solicits the careful consideration of Government on the matters urged by them.

My Committee appreciate the motives which actuated Government in constituting the Committee and they also recognise the desire to promote public welfare which underlies the efforts of the Bombay Temperance Association, many of the members whereof have been placed on the Advisory Committee, namely, to reduce intemperance, especially among the lower classes of the population of Bombay, to the lowest possible limit.

The advantages of a body like the Advisory Committee are obvious and undeniable, provided its functions are confined to matters properly within the province of a miscellaneous body not possessing the requisite knowledge or information regarding the conditions of a trade with which its acquaintance can at best be superficial and derived very often from interested sources. And my Committee respectfully submit that so long as the Advisory Committee confined itself to fixing the maximum number of licenses for both descriptions of liquor for the City of Bombay and their distribution among the different wards of the City according to population, guided even as regards these points by the experience and knowledge of such experts in the matter as the Collector of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police so long it will not be fulfilling its proper functions and the members of it will not be subjected to undue and improper solicitation and intrigues on the part of those interested in the trade and their friends. But my Committee are strongly of opinion based upon personal knowledge that directly the members of the Advisory Committee attempt to travel beyond their legitimate functions and interfere in the matters of detail such as transfer of a licensed shop from one place to another, whether in the same ward, they become the centres of intrigue and are assailed by improper solicitations and influences from rival and interested trades people and others. My Committee do not mean to suggest that the members of the Advisory Committee consciously yield to such influences, but they are necessarily ignorant of the facts and conditions of a particular case in which their assistance is sought in the case of the public welfare and while listening to the representations made to them with the full intention of acquainting themselves with the facts of the case in order to discharge their duty, they are liable to be misled by the interested representations of their informants. As an instance in point, my Committee beg to refer to the recent case of the transfer of the Alexandra Hotel. Those interested for and against the transfer, strained every nerve and made representations which misguided the members approached and when a contest grows hot it is ordinary human nature to take sides and support the one which enlisted the sympathies of the individual member.

My Committee respectfully but emphatically submit that details like these should be left entirely to the discretion of such high officers of Government, as the Collector of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police, who are not amenable to such influences and whose special knowledge of all the facts and circumstances and immunity from party influences renders them pre-eminently fit for the discharge of such duties. In this connection I am to observe that a large and miscellaneous body of men, having their own professional, personal and business interests present considerably more points of contact and exposes a larger area for approach and solicitation than two high placed officers of Government who expose a front which is almost unassailable.

The reasons urged will, I am to submit, be deemed sufficiently strong to deserve the careful consideration of Government and to induce them, is not to abolish at all events to restrict the scope of action of the Advisory Committee to triennial determination of the maximum number of licenses to be issued and their distribution among the different wards of the City. Even here, I am to submit that the function of the Committee should, as its name implies, be advisory only, the final determination resting with the Collector of Bombay. Above all my Committee desire strongly to impress upon the Government the absolute necessity of not giving the Advisory Committee the power of indicating particular licenses as those which should be reduced. They may have the power to fix the number of licenses to be reduced, but the power to determine which license or licenses should be renewed and which should be discontinued, should rest in the absolute discretion of the Collector of Bombay acting in consultation with the Commissioner of Police. The reasons for this course is obvious. If the members of the Committee had power to indicate the particulars to be reduced they would be subjected to importunities and influences from all the license holders in the different wards which even if withstood could not but be deprecated as most demoralizing. The functions of the Advisory Committee should, my Committee submit, be so defined as to remove all chances of interference in matters of details of which the executive should properly be the sole judges.

My Committee here beg permission to offer some observation on the triennial revision of the number and distribution of licenses for the sale of country and foreign liquors which takes place in February 1911.

The Committee of the Association have perused with interest and instruction in the public newspapers a summary of the memorandum prepared by deliberations of the Advisory Committee.

The results of this memorandum are summed up in four tables contained in it. They are:—

(a) That between the years 1890 and 1910 the population has increased from about 6 lakhs to 9 1-2 lakhs; the number of licenses for the sale of country liquor have been reduced from 337 to 265, being a diminution of 22 per cent., or in other words 1 shop in every 5 has been closed and that whereas at the beginning of the period there was one shop to 2,387 of the population there is now 1 shop to 3,568 persons.

(b) That during the same period and with the same increase of population the number of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor "on" has been reduced from 103 to 100, there being at the beginning of the period 1 shop to every 7,810 persons whereas there is at the end of it 1 shop to every 9,456 persons.

(c) That during the same period and while the population increased as above the number of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor "off" has been reduced from 73 to 68, the proportion of shops to population being 1 to 11,020 at the beginning and 1 to 13,976 at the end.

(d) That during the same period and with the same increase of population, licenses for the sale of fresh toddy have been increased from 222 to 280, with the result that where at the beginning there was a shop to 3,624 of the population there is now 1 shop to 3,577 of the population In addition 30 new licenses for hawking toddy have been issued.

Interesting as the figures are, my Committee are not in a position to say whether the diminution in the number of licenses has kept pace with a proportionate diminution in the consumption of liquor in Bombay. Unfortunately, Mr. Hatch's memorandum is suggestively silent on this important and crucial point. If consumption has diminished in proportion, to the reduction in the number of shops, making due allowance for increase of population then it must be admitted that the policy of the Government and that of the Bombay Temperance Association has succeeded in a manner most gratifying to all concerned. My Committee, however, have grounds for

believing that this has not been the result and that the consumption of both country and foreign liquors has increased not only in proportion to the increase in the population of Bombay, but also absolutely. The reduction in the number of shops has had absolutely no effect on the consumption which my Committe believe stands higher per head of population than it did before.

If my Committee's belief is well founded and they are fully persuaded it is, then it must be admitted, however unwillingly, that the policy of reducing the number of shops in the expectation of diminishing the consumption of liquor thereby has been to say the least a failure. If so, the conclusion irresistibly follows that the only result of the reduction in the number of shops has been to take the bread from the mouths of those owners of licenses and their children whose shops have been closed to enrich the owners who contrived to save their licenses. Here again there is a door open for intrigue and unwholesome influences.

Before concluding this representation, my Committee respectfully beg to point out how the policy of reducing the shops had practically been counteracted and rendered nugatory. Two ways of circumventing the effects of the reduction have been devised and with complete success. One is the establishment of clubs, maintained by a number of persons for the main purpose of meeting and drinking liquor together, each member paying for what he drinks. These clubs are thus in effect with so many shops for the purpose of selling liquor without a license and while frustrating the object of Government in the reduction of licenses, namely, diminishing the consumption of liquors, they deprive Government of the fees which otherwise would have been received for additional licenses. Another device that has been resorted to is for prostitutes of the town, to sell liquor to persons visiting them. This particular device is hit upon principally to get over the inconvenience felt by persons habituated to drink late at night by reasons of Government having particularly reduced the number of licenses for sale of liquors until a late hour in the night, namely, 11 o'clock. People who take their pleasure at late hours find the shops closed and their requirements are provided for by those women. The practical result or working of the beneficent policy of Government and of the Temperance Association is that not only is the consumption of liquor not diminished, but people are driven into haunts of vice, where their physical and moral degradation is accelerated.

The existence of these drinking clubs and the sale of liquor by women of ill-fame is not unknown to the Excise Department and the Police of Bombay. That there has lately been a considerable increase in the number of these drinking clubs and that women of disreputable character combine the sale of liquor with their immoral vocation will, on inquiry, be found to be well-known facts and the Police and the Excise Department are helpless in checking these practices. There is no law which prevents a number of people from meeting together, contributing their respective quota for the purchase of liquor and drinking it. As regards the women, the Police and the Excise Inspectors have sent people with marked money for purchase of liquor from them, but the defence set up is that the money was given for another purpose and the magistrates do not see their way to punish them for selling liquors without a license.

The moral which my Committee wish to draw from these facts is not that the number and distribution of liquor shops should not be regulated and controlled, but that care should be taken that over-zeal in one direction does not defeat itself and bring about consequences even more deplorable than those sought to be averted, and my Committee submits, with every respect for the members of the Advisory Committee, that the majority of them being advocates for the promotion of a particular cause, doubtless of a laudable character, are more apt to be carried away by their zeal, than hard-headed highly-cultivated and placed officers of Government fully cognisant of all the facts and absolutely without bias for or against any particular cause.

My Committee, therefore, respectfully submit that two facts should be borne in mind. (1) that drunkenness or even habitual intemperance is not the besetting sin of the people of India or of the City of Bombay; and (2) that merely reducing the number of shops, which is the same thing as increasing the distance in some cases only between the place where a man lives and the places where he can procure liquor, will not compel any one feeling the need of a stimulant to forego his desire having to walk a few yards more will never prevent one from having his usual quantum of drink. Another fact which also requires careful consideration, is that Bombay is a centre of great commercial activity and industrial enterprise, and that modern conditions of civilised life people have to work at high pressure which increases the need of stimulants at the end of a hard day's work, which can be satisfied not only without injury to health but with benefit to it, provided that the limit of needful requirements is not exceeded.

Here the members of my Committee desire to draw His Excellency in Council's attention to a very important difference that exists between the practice in Bombay and in the other cities of England and Europe as regards reduction of licenses. Here when a license is refused to be renewed the licensee receives no compensation whatever, and he and his family are sent adrift into a pitiless world, the bread winner having been brought up and having passed his life in following this one business being incapable of taking up another in England and on the Continent, however, the licensee invariably receives a liberal compensation which starts him in another business and prevents him from sliding down the scale of life into want and misery, dragging those dependent upon him down with him.

As regards transfers of shops my Committee beg to point out that they are in the present condition of Bombay very often a matter of necessity. Large building and street schemes are being framed and carried out by the City Improvement Trust and building operations on enormous scale are being carried out by private owners all over the City. It thus happens that license holders have to shift and must shift to other places. But before a transfer is allowed a number of formalities have to be gone through which take not less than a month at the shortest to complete, and meanwhile it means that the licensee have to give up possession of the premises in his occupation and to hang up his license board at his residence doing no business and having to pay the license fee to the Government all the same. This it will be admitted is a hardship, and my Committee suggest for the consideration of Government whether it is not fair and desirable that in such cases the licensee should be allowed to remove his shop to another place within the same ward without being required to go through those formalities which he would have to observe is that he voluntarily required a transfer.

For the reasons above set forth my Committee prays as follows :—

(a) That if Government are of opinion that the Advisory Committee is absolutely necessary, its power should be confined strictly to recommending the total number of licenses for the sale of country and foreign liquor to be issued for the City of Bombay, and the number of shops to be allowed to be opened in each ward of the City, that they should not have the power to indicate or name any particular license or shop as the one to be cancelled or closed and that it should be left to the discretion of the Collector of Bombay to determine in consultation with the Commissioner of Police how far to carry out the recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

(b) That the transfer of a shop from one ward to another or to another locality, in the same ward, should be entirely in the discretion of the Collector of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police, the Advisory Committee having no voice in the matter.

(c) That were a license holder does not voluntarily seek to transfer his shop, but is forced to do so by circumstances over which he has no control he should be allowed to transfer his shop within a radium of 50 yards with departmental permission, but without being required to observe the ordinary formalities and as a matter of course provided he does not seek to leave his own ward.

(d) That an enquiry should be made before any further reduction in the number of licenses is resolved upon at the next triennial revision which is to take place in February 1911, whether the objects which the Government and the Temperance Association had in view in reducing the number of licenses have been secured and whether the consumption of liquor per head of the population has been reduced as a consequence or whether it has not increased notwithstanding the reduction and the only result has not been that while some people have been deprived of their means of livelihood, others have been benefitted at their expense.

(e) That an enquiry should be held to determine the question whether it is not available as a matter of justice that those licence holders who are deprived of their licenses should be compensated.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) B. H. J. RUSTOMJEE.
Joint Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association.

NO. 30 OF 1911.

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1911.

From, R. D. Bell, Esqr., I. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To the Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated 26th October, 1910, regarding the functions and working of the Advisory Committees appointed by the Government in 1908 to advise the Collector of Bombay in regard to the number and location of the liquor shops in the Bombay City, I am directed to state as follow:—

2. With regard to the requests made in clauses (a) and (b) in the last paragraph of your letter, I am to inform you that Government are not disposed to modify the orders under which the Advisory Committees in the City of Bombay have been constituted and the scope of their duties prescribed. The determination of the matter on which the Committees' advice is taken rests with the Collector under the orders of the Commissioner and Government.

3 With reference to clause (c) I am to state that Government do not consider it advisable to issue any general orders in regard to cases of transfers of shops which are not voluntarily made by the licensee but are forced on him by circumstances.

4 As regards clause (d) I am to observe that the information regarding the increase or decrease in the consumption of liquor is readily available in the Administration Reports of the Abkari Department which are published annually.

5 With reference to clause (e) I am to intimate that where licenses are granted so as to give to no vested interest the question of compensation for discontinuance does not arise.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) R. D. BELL,

Bombay, 21st February, 1911.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 30, dated the 4th ultimo, which is before my Committee for consideration, meanwhile the one point of importance which has at present risen my Committee beg to draw your special attention upon and that is reply given to the Committee to the request made in clause (d) of petition, dated the 26th October, 1910.

The clause runs:—"That an enquiry should be made before any further reduction in the licenses is resolved upon at the triennial revision which is to take place in February 1911, whether the objects which the Government and Temperance Association had in view in reducing the number of licenses have been secured and whether the consumption of liquor per head of the population has been reduced as a consequence, or whether it has not increased notwithstanding the reduction and the only result has not been, that while some people have been deprived of their means of livelihood and others have been benefited at their expense."

The reply is:—"As regards clause (d) I am to observe that the information regarding the increase or decrease in the consumption of liquor is readily available in the Administration Reports of the Abkari Department which are published annually." This reply I most respectfully beg to submit does not cover the point at issue. What my Committee beg to lay stress upon is that considering that the consumption of liquor has not to their knowledge decreased to any material extent by the reduction in the number of licenses in the previous years, experience should show that there is no necessity for so further reducing the number of licenses. In this point the Temperance Association who have in previous years strenuously clamoured for the reduction in the number of liquor shops, have found it by experience that such reduction of shops has not tended and will not tend to decrease the sale of liquor, for when a man requires a drink it will not be a trouble to him to walk a few yards further from his usual haunt to get his usual drink. Thus then whilst the poor law-abiding shopkeeper is deprived of his maintenance by the loss of his license, the question of reduction in the sale of liquor is in no way affected. These license holders have mostly these shops as the only means of livelihood and the business has been with them in the family for a number of years, and to be thus, without any fault of their own, being deprived of their license, is a hardship and the consequent misery which it brings in its wake we would leave the Government to imagine. There may be ways for curtailing the consumption of liquor but reducing liquor shops is not the one that could be at all approved of or recommended.

From the vernacular papers of some time back we have learnt with regret that the Advisory Committee have recommended the reduction of about 13 shops, and in reply to our enquiry as to the number and particulars of shops to be done away with, we have been informed by the Assistant Collector of Excise, that the number are shortly to be notified in the "Government Gazette." My Committee therefore most respectfully beg to approach you on the subject and to request that you will be pleased to withhold your orders regarding the reduction in the number of liquor shops from 1st April next for a further period of at least one year pending an enquiry as suggested in prayer (d) contained in our petition, dated the 26th October, 1910.—I have etc.,

(Sd.) B. H. J. RUSTOMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association.

6-8 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, 24th March, 1911.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I am desired by the Committee of the Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association to state in continuation of my letter to you of 21st February, 1911, to which no reply is vouchsafed that since that letter was forwarded to you, a notice has appeared in the "Bombay Government Gazette" Part II, dated 2nd March, 1911, over the signature of the Collector of Bombay giving notice that 15 shops for the sale of country and foreign liquor "on" will be closed from 1st April, 1911; of these 15 licenses 9 are for the sale of country liquor viz; 3 in Ward E, 2 in Ward C and 1 in each of the Wards B, D, F, and G, 4 are for the sale of foreign liquor viz; 2 in Ward C and 1 in each Wards B and F and 2 are for refreshment rooms both in Ward E.

2. The principle on which the reduction has been based is that there should be 1 shop for a certain number of the population of a ward. This scale has, it appears, been recommended by the Advisory Committee and sanctioned by the Government. The scale is as follows:—

Foreign "on" Licenses.

Ward	A	1 shop	in	2,000 of population.
"	B	1 shop	"	15,000 "
"	C	1 shop	"	10,000 "
"	D	1 shop	"	10,000 "
"	E	1 shop	"	12,000 "
"	F	1 shop	"	15,000 "
"	G	1 shop	"	15,000 "

Country Liquor Licenses.

Ward	A	1 shop	in	2,300 of population.
"	B	1 shop	"	5,000 "
"	C	1 shop	"	3,500 "
"	D	1 shop	"	3,500 "
"	E	1 shop	"	3,500 "
"	F	1 shop	"	3,000 "
"	G	1 shop	"	3,000 "

3. My Committee have looked in vain for any reason which have led the Advisory Committee to fix upon the ratios of shop to population. The population of Bombay consists of different castes and creeds, some of which are prohibited by their religion from drinking liquor and some are not, and a further complication is introduced by the well-known fact, that the religious sentiment operates with varying degrees of force in different castes and creeds being rigorously observed by the members of our caste and creed, while more or less laxity obtains in other castes or creeds. Then again while in certain cases there is no real religious prohibition against the use of liquor, social considerations and the prevalent opinion and standard of responsibility operate as restraining influence or the reverse. All these circumstances make it difficult and even impossible to fix a proportion of liquor shops to population in the different wards of the city and yet the Advisory Committee have recommended that in Wards B, F and G, the populations whereof differ in religious sentiments, social costume, practices and habits, there should be only 1 shop for the sale of foreign liquor to 15,000 of population; that in Wards C and D there should be 1 shop for the sale of such liquor to 10,000 of the population and that in Ward A there should be 1 shop to 2,000 of population while Ward E is allotted 1 shop to 12,000 of population. As regards shops for the sale of country liquor, Wards so differing in charactor as C, D, and E are given 1 shop each to 3,500 of populations while Wards F and G are provided with 1 shop to 3,000 of population and Wards A and B have 1 shop to 3,300 and 5,300 of population respectively.

4. It is thus obvious that the recommendations of the Advisory Committee are mere guesswork and therefore, artificial and unscientific, not being based on any intelligible principle of supply and demand. A Committee differently constituted would it is more than probable, under the same circumstances have recommended quite a different proportion of shops to population.

5. My Committee respectfully submits that where the livelihood of a large number of shopkeepers some of whom are women and widows and their family depends upon the possession of a license and where the deprivation of a license makes all the difference between eking out a bare subsistence and destitution, it is unjust and cruel to resort to haphazard rules of procedure.

6 Such a rough and ready method might perhaps be excused if the people of this country or City were proved to be habitually intemperate or if the use of liquor, were an unmixed evil under all or any circumstances. But such is not the case. The people of this country and City compare most favourably in point of sobriety with those of many more civilized countries and cities, and none but faddists are wedded to the opinions that liquor is an unmitigated evil to be put down at all hazards That some kind of stimulation is necessary for the support and maintenance of health is admitted by physicians and physiologists and is proved by the universal practice of mankind in all ages and climes and the only practical question is which is the most beneficial or least injurious form of stimulation and there cannot be a doubt that in moderation liquor is the most beneficial and least injurious form.

7. The question then is one of moderation or degree and my Committee are desirous of distinctly guarding against any belief that there are in any way opposed to measures calculated to promote moderation in the use of liquor they beg to assure the Government of their sincere desire to remove all temptation to over indulgence in the use of spirituous liquors and the only question with them is whether the method advocated by the Advisory Committee is the right one to adopt and they strongly hold to the opinion that all artificial restrictions tend in the long run to defeat themselves by the adoption of evasive expedients.

8. It appears to my Committee that the proper view to take of the matter is not whether there ought to be a certain more or less arbitrary ratio of shops for the sale of liquor to population and to reduce or close all shops which exceed that ratio, but to find out whether any and that what effect the reduction of shops has had on consumption of liquor. If a reduction of the number of shops has been followed by a falling off in the quantity of liquor consumed, then the inference is justifiable that such reduction was necessary and beneficial, but if notwithstanding the closing of shops consumption has increased or remained stationary, then whatever the proportion of shops to population, the conclusion is inevitable that reduction was not the right remedy and that the hardship inflicted on those who were deprived of their means of livelihood and of those dependent on them by being deprived of their licenses was unjustifiable and cruel, and that the only result of the reduction was to take the bread from the months of those who perhaps needed it most, to add to the abundance of or to enrich others who fortunately escaped the reducing scissors.

9. That my Committee are strongly convinced of is that the proportion of every reduction in the number of shops will necessarily be followed by a decrease in consumption is misleading and opposed to experiences and that the only safe and certain test is whether a reduction in the number of shops has been followed by lessened consumption if not then the reduction was not the right remedy, which must be sought for if necessary elsewhere. The proportion of shops to population is an unsafe and fallacious guide, it gives no guarantee that consumption will not increase although the ratio is lowered. Increase of consumption depends upon several other factors then the proportion of shops to population or the number of shops.

These factors are the prosperity of the bulk of the population consequent upon abundant crops or the starting of new or the extension of existing industries or the rise of wages consequent on an increased demand for labour and all these social and economic causes which lead to the raising of the standard of life. Any one or more of these causes may lead to an increase in consumption of liquor. The practical rule to be deduced is that if a reduction in the number of shops is followed by a decrease in consumption then that is proof that the number was in excess of requirements, but if notwithstanding reduction in number consumption remains stationary or increases, then the cause must be looked for among the other factors just indicated.

10. In proof of the above conclusion, my Committee beg leave to draw the attention of His Excellency in Council to the following facts taken from the reports on the Administration of the Excise Department for the financial year 1909-10, the latest report available.

11. From Appendix B page 24 it appears that during the year 1909-10 shops for the sale of country liquor to the number of 196 were closed in different districts of the Presidency, exclusive of Sindh and Aden. This by no means inconsiderable reduction was, however, followed not by a decrease of consumption but by an increase in it of 44,782 proof gallons. See para. 21 at page 7 of the Report of the Commissioner of Customs, etc. This result becomes considerably accentuated when it is borne in mind that during the year under consideration there was an increase of 780,865 gallons in the consumption of toddy (See para 20 of the Report) and that the still-head duty on mhowra spirit was raised by 4 annas and 2 annas a gallon of 25 U. P. and 60 U. P. in 10 large consuming areas and by 2 annas a gallon of 25 U. P. in 4 districts like those of Belgaum, Satara, Ahmednagar and Poona, and 2 annas and 6 pies per gallon of 25 U. P. and 1 anna and 3 pies per gallon of 60 U. P. on toddy spirits in Bombay City and the Salsette Taluka and Bassein Town of the Thana District. In Ratnagiri and the Kanara coast the duty on toddy spirit was also raised by 4 annas per gallon of 25 U. P., 3 annas and 3 pies per gallon of 40 U. P. and 2 annas per gallon of 60 U. P. (See para 10 at page 3 of the Commissioner's Report). It also appears from appendix D, pages 20 and 29, columns 12 and 13, that during the year under report the total incidence of duty, fees etc., per proof gallon of country spirits for all the Districts of the Presidency was Rs. 4-13-11 as against Rs. 4-1-0 the average of the previous 5 years.

12 It thus appears that notwithstanding the combined effect of a reduction in the number of shops and the raising of duty in the Presidency proper as compared with previous year, there was a rise of 44,782 proof gallons in the consumption of country spirits with a simultaneous rise of 780,865 gallons in the consumption of toddy. The conclusion therefore is obvious that the causes for the rise must be sought for, not in the number of shops, or the proportion they bore to the population, but in the other and more powerful factor which go to increase consumption and that any remedy intended to diminish the increase must be applied to those more powerful factors. The most powerful factor of all in an agricultural country like India is the prosperity brought by good seasons and as good as and bad reasons alternate there will always be fluctuations in consumption for which it is impossible to provide from year to year, and which must be left to be automatically remedied by the alternation of the seasons. It is only a rise consumption which is the result of a general and well established rise in the prosperity of the country as ascertained by averages for long periods that is capable of being regulated by corresponding rise in the duty and other income raised out of the consumption of liquor.

13. If we take the several districts separately the same results are perceptible.

Forty shops for the sale of country liquor were closed in Thana, but consumption rose by 13,267 proof gallons, this effect is more remarkable as during the same period the sale of toddy in Thana increased by 439,089 galloons.

Fifty shops were closed in Kolaba but there was a rise of 3,124 gallons of proof gallon spirits.

Eight shops were closed in Ratnagiri but the consumption of country liquor remained unaffected with a simultaneous in increase in the consumption of toddy by 110,513 gallons.

Twelve shops were closed in Kanara but the consumption remained unaffected.

Three shops were reduced in Dharwar, but the consumption increase by 3,197 proof gallons.

One shop was closed in Bijapur but the consumption increased by 9,938 and at the same time there was an increase of 47,295 gallons in the consumption of toddy.

Three shops were closed in Sholapur but the consumption increased by 1,068 gallons and at the same time there was an increase of 79,274 gallons in the consumption of toddy.

In Satara 2 shops were closed but the consumption of toddy increased by 6,610 proof gallons.

In Poona 10 shops were closed but that did not affect the consumption and at the same time 43,509 more gallons of toddy were consumed.

At Ahmednagar, 1 shop was closed, but the consumption of liquor increased by 3,238 gallons.

At Nasik, 4 shops were closed, but the consumption increased by 13,941 gallons.

In Surat, 39 shops were closed followed by a reduction in consumption of 19,459 gallons, but this effect is counterbalanced by a rise of 45,523 gallons in the consumption of toddy and by the grant of the thousands of licenses for its domestic consumption.

There was a decrease of 7,446 gallons in the Panch Mahals, where 4 shops were closed and a decrease of 5,680 gallons at Ahmedabad with the closing of 11 shops.

Except therefore in the cases of the Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad, there was no reason or justification for the reduction in the number of shops in the other districts and areas above enumerated.

14. In Bombay City, the number of shops for the sale of country liquor was also reduced in the years 1909-10 by 10 shops then the year before and yet the consumption was more by 4,201 gallons.

15. In considering the above increases in consumption it should be borne in mind that they occurred not only notwithstanding the reduction in the number of shops but also the raising of duty. If the duty had not been raised the increase in consumption would certainly have been considerably more.

16. There was therefore no necessity or justification for depriving the licenses of the ten shops and their families of their means of livelihood and the hardships to which they have been subjected was unjust and cruel, and was inflicted on them with the result that those who were fortunate in retaining their licenses were enriched at the expense of those whose bread was taken out of their mouths to satisfy the clamour of enthusiasts who subordinate all considerations to the promotion of the favourite idea.

17. If then the reduction last year was not justified it is still more unjustified this year and the reduction of more 9 shops for the sale of country liquor during the year 1910-11 will not alterate and deepen the unjustice of the preceding year and will render 9 more families helpless and destitute while adding to the gains of those who managed to escape the clipping scissors.

18. The same remards apply "mutatis mutandi" to the reduction in the number of shops for the sale of foreign liquor.

19. In addition to the hardship and injustice suffered in common by all those whose shops have been directed to be closed there are special cases of hardship inflicted on some of the license holders which my Committee beg leave to bring to the notice of Government.

20. The practice as regards what are called unprivileged licenses, is that they are put up to auction every 9 years. The purchase of a license at an auction sale is bound to pay to Government for the three years the fee at which it was knocked down to him at the auction. In the heat of competition the bids are as a rule run up and the licensees generally work their licenses at a heavy loss and would, abandon them, but for the mitigating practice adopted by Government of reducing the fee at the end of the first three years after the auction sale, if on examining the license holders' sales for the three years it is found that he has been carrying on his business at a loss. In this way license holders know that if their business resulted in a loss for three years after the auction sale they would have a chance of recouping such loss during the next 6 years and in this hope they bid freely at the auction sale and run up the fees. The result is that on an average of 9 years Government obtain the highest fees possible, and the purchasers carry on their business with fair average of profits.

21. Among the license holders whose shops have now been ordered to be closed there are 4 or 5 who purchased their licenses at the auction sale held 3 years ago, at bids as high as Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 and they have been carrying on their shops for the last three years at a heavy loss hoping to recoup such loss during the next 6 years. But now that their shops have been ordered to be closed that chance has been lost to them and they have reason to complain that the action of Government in their case amounts to a break of a tacit understanding, as the practice above mentioned is one perfectly well known and understood on both sides.

As an instance of the manner in which shops are selected for being closed and the unnecessary hardship which such closing inflicts on some of the license holders, my Committee beg to draw attention to the closing of the 2nd class retail shop No. 107 for the sale of country liquor, situate in Girgaon Back Road; Girgaum Back Road is over a mile in length and the 'shop in question is situated about midway, so that there is no other shop within about 1,000 yards on either side of it for the sale of country liquor. It cannot, therefore be said that there were too many shops in this part of the Ward and that therefore it was necessary to close this one. There are other shops in the same Ward which are very much nearer each other and yet they have been left untouched. The result is inconvenience to the public and underserved hardship to the unfortunate license holder.

22. The policy of holding these auction sales is for very good reasons disapproved by the Government of Bombay and is under the consideration of the Government of India, and on this account Government have been pleased to order that this year's auction sales should not be held, and they have directed that the license holders should pay the same fees for their licenses that they paid last year. This order however works unfairly in the case of those who purchased their licenses at the auction sale held three years ago and who expected that this year their fees would be reduced. The order in their case means that they should carry on their business at a loss for the fourth year also.

23. The evil which results from the haphazard and indiscriminate reduction of the number of shops does not stop at the hardship inflicted on the families of those who are deprived of their licenses or the increase of profits of their more fortunate brethren, at all event so far as Bombay City is concerned. As has been pointed out in my Committee's letter to Government, dated 26th October 1910, drinking clubs are formed where a number of persons meet together for the sale object of drinking particularly at the hours when shops are closed owing to the recent orders for the early closing of the shops which used to remain open until 11 o'clock at night, and what is worse women of bad repute have taken to selling liquor which induces people, who otherwise would not visit them, to resort to these haunts of vice.

24. It also appears from the notice given by the Collector of Bombay and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 2nd March 1911, Part II, page 344, that the Ward Committees have recommended that shops for the sale of liquor should be opened at 9-20 a. m. (S. T.) instead of at 6-30 a. m. (S. T.) and the Government have accepted this recommendation and ordered it to be put into force as from 1st April 1911. My Committee is not aware of any reason for the change. There never has been a complaint that the people resort to the shops for early morning drinks in Bombay. The early opening of the shops gives the shop servants sufficient time to sweep and clean the shops and the vessels used for the purposes of the shop. The later hour now enjoined will have the effect of only hurrying on and imperfectly performing the cleaning work. As a matter of fact the shops are never opened before 6-30 to 7 a.m. (Bombay Time) and it is desirable therefore to order in future they should not be opened before 7-30 a.m. (Standard Time).

25. For the reasons above set forth my Committee earnestly request that Government will be pleased:

(a). To cancel the reductions in the number of shops for the sale of country and foreign liquor notified by the Collector of Bombay.

(b) To order that as from 1st April 1911, the time for the opening of liquor shops shall be 7-30 a.m. (Standard Time)—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) B. H. J. RUSTOMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Licensed Victuallers Association.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Bassein Murder Case.

THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the second sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson and a Special Jury concluded the hearing of the case in which Hector DeGama stood charged with the murder of one Ramsukh, a tongawalla, at Bassein Road on the 29th January last.

Mr. A. X. D'Souza, Portuguese Translator and Interpreter, explained the proceedings to the accused who did not understand either English or the vernacular.

The Advocate-General and Mr. M. F. Nicholson conducted the prosecution; while Mr. D. B. Binning, defended the accused.

Mr. J. M. Perreira, Senior Sub-Inspector, Bassein, examined by the Advocate-General, said that he went to the waiting-room and saw the accused. He took charge of the gun and the cartridges. The rods were in the gun-case. He opened the gun and found a red cartridge in one barrel and a green one in the other. He found one pellet in the wall and seven on the ground. The gun was a safety one, and in order to fire the safety cap had to be pulled up. From the waiting-room he went to the stable where he found the dead body of the deceased. The head was towards the north-west. He found a wound to the right of the neck. He sent the corpse to Dr. Dottiwalla.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said, he did not remember telling the Public Prosecutor that the woman's 'saree' was covered with blood.

Dewji Sonoo, examined by the Hon'ble Mr. Strangman, said he was doing duty at Bassein Road Station. In consequence of information received he went to the stables and saw the dead body of the deceased.

EVIDENCE OF POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Dr. A. M. Dottiwalla, Assistant Surgeon of Bassein, examined by the Advocate-General, said he held the 'post mortem' of the deceased and filled up the usual form prescribed by Government. He saw the accused that day and saw some marks on his body. The marks were fresh.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that the shot must have been fired within a foot.

In answer to the Court, witness said that if one was holding a gun and the other pulling it towards him, and if the gun went off, it would be possible to find a wound of the nature he saw, and the tendency of the wound would be downwards.

The Advocate-General here closed his case.

The accused on being asked to make a statement said that he left his case in the hands of his counsel.

Mr. Binning then called witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Alexander Lewis, Manager of Messrs. Hollis and Sons, examined by Mr. Binning, said he had made certain experiments with a '12 bore gun. The witness produced a piece of linen showing the holes made by a gun of the kind from various distances.

Mr. Binning, in addressing the jury, asked them to disbelieve the evidence of the deceased's parents and brother, and submitted that his client was entitled to an acquittal.

The Advocate-General, in his reply, asked the jury that, if they were satisfied that there was an altercation, they should find the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship, summing up the case, said it would be very highly dangerous to find the accused guilty of murder on the evidence given in this case. His Lordship warned the jury most particularly not to convict the accused on suspicion that he was guilty of some crime.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty and the accused was acquitted and discharged.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Gulam Hussein Bundeally Somji against the Deutsche Ost-Africa Line to recover Rs. 5,500 with interest and costs.

Mr. J. D. Davar with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. G. R. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. W. C. J. Shortt and Mr. Henry Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Coy., were for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated he was a merchant and commission agent carrying on business at Bombay and Zanzibar. The defendants were carriers of goods and carried on business in Bombay, Zanzibar and other places. In June 1908, 3,632 bags of rice belonging to him were put on board the s.s. "Governeur" of the defendant Company who undertook to carry the goods to Zanzibar and deliver the same safely at that place. The defendants failed to provide a sea-worthy vessel on the voyage and when the steamer arrived in Zanzibar, in July 1908, they failed to deliver 78 and 222 bags out of the goods and instead they illegally and wrongfully handed the same to the Customs authorities for destruction under the pretence that they were damaged and liable to be destroyed. He, therefore, prayed for a decree for the above amount as damages.

The defendants denied that they failed to provide a sea-worthy vessel. They said that they were unable to deliver the bags as they were damaged by salt water on the voyage by reason of the rough weather encountered by the steamer. The bags were condemned by the Zanzibar Government as being unfit for human consumption and were destroyed under the orders of Government. They denied negligence and submitted that they were not liable for the damage done to the goods. They also raised several technical defences and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged one Dawoodkhan Hassanali with house-breaking with intent to commit theft and with theft in a building. In the first case against the accused it appeared from the evidence that the complainant Sabdiali Abdul Hussain, who has a washing company at Khara Tank Road, went out after closing his shop on the 14th ultimo, and on his return the next day found that his shop had been broken into and several articles of wearing apparel stolen therefrom. Subsequently, the accused was seen wearing some of the apparel and was arrested. He made a statement and the rest of the property was recovered from a Marwari with whom it had been pledged by the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to this and the rest of the charges against him. He was convicted, and as he had three previous convictions against him he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the three charges, the sentences to run consequently.

FIRE AT PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Piece-goods Damaged,

Before sailing yesterday afternoon, an unaccountable outbreak of fire took place in the hold of the s. s. "Netravati", which is a coasting steamer running between Bombay, Karachi and the intermediate coast ports. The vessel belongs to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, of which Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Company are the local Agents. The outbreak was first noticed by the crew, at a quarter to twelve o'clock. At the time the "Netravati" was berthed outside the Prince's Dock basin The tide was at flood, and everything was being made ready for a punctual departure. The captain receiving a report that smoke was issuing from the middle hatch, got the vessel's hose into operation and blew the alarm whistle. The appeal for assistance was promptly answered. Mr. Piper, the Dock Master and the Dock Police with the Dock fire brigade appliances lost no time in getting to the boat. The tug "Rose," with her powerful pumps, steamed alongside the "Netravati" and attacked the flames in the main hatch, which was filled with a large consignment of miscellaneous goods—betel nuts, Gunnyrabollams and roughly valued about Rs. 30,000 but Rs. 40,000 worth of piece-goods, the property of some Karachi merchants, whole representatives had gathered on the wharf in large numbers.

The sailing of the "Netravati" had to be postponed.

BOMBAY'S NEW KNIGHT.

(Continued from page 5.)

BEST GOVERNED COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

"I told no brief for the governing class and many of you know, I have on many occasions spoken out plainly when I thought the Government's policy was not for the good of the country, but the fact that I have done so does not in any way detract from my admiration of the Government of this country. I consider that this country is better governed probably than any other country in the world and I have a great admiration for the wholehearted self-sacrificing manner in which the Civil Servants give their lives in the service of this country. I therefore consider it a privilege to do what I can to facilitate their work in the manner you have mentioned, realising as I do that their work is not always appreciated as it should be and their motives often misunderstood. You refer also in your address to the position our Firm has attained to and to what it has contributed towards the development and advancement of the country by its various enterprises. I thank you on behalf of my firm very much for what you have said, but as I told you before when you presented me with the former address, we cannot by any means take to ourselves the sole credit for what has been accomplished as we owe our success in a very large measure to our Indian friends who have been associated with our Firm from the beginning and I should like to take this opportunity of again acknowledging our indebtedness in this respect, more particularly to Mr. Narendas Purshotamdas, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. Shapurji Broacha and Sir Sassoon David who have assisted us so much in every way in our various enterprises. Lastly you refer to what I have done in connection with public matters and I can only repeat what I said three years ago that I hold it to be the duty of every one to take his share of public duties if he is to fill properly his position as a loyal citizen and there is absolutely no reason why we should not all take our share and so distribute the burden which must press heavily on the few when the majority refuse to accept their responsibility. And in this connection I am glad you have referred to the work of the Y. M. C. A. because I certainly consider religious matters should come first. I hold strongly as H. M. the Amir said in one of the addresses he delivered in India that we ought never to [illegible] knowledge is only one [illegible] that is the real foundation of life. In conclusion may I again thank you most heartily on behalf of my wife and myself for your very kind address and its beautiful casket. I thank you particularly for your very kind reference to my wife and much regret she is not present to share this great honour which you have done us. I shall be very glad to convey to her your kind wishes which I know she will much appreciate." (Loud Applause.)

Three cheers were then given for Sir Henry Procter and the proceedings terminated.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

R. G. Artillery vs. Parsi Pioneers.

On the Marine Lines Maidan yesterday, after a hard game the Colaba Gunners defeated the Parsi Pioneers by three goals to one. After a punctual start the teams took some time to settle to their work. The Artillerymen were the first to take matters seriously, driving their opponents to defensive quarters, Brooke scoring after a desperate struggle in the circle. After this development the Parsees attacked for some time, but their final efforts lacked finish and generally the military had little trouble in keeping their charge clear. Gradually play settled down into somewhat uninteresting affair, until when about five minutes from half time in attempting to clear ten of the gunners arrived at a ludicrous misunderstanding leaving an open goal which Vatcha successfully negotiated. Play continued to be a somewhat rough scramble at one time rather bitter feeling being displayed between two of the players. At half-time the score stood :—

R. G. A. ..... 1 goal
Parsee Pioneers ..... 1 goal

The second half opened in a spirited fashion, play being for the first few minutes fairly fast. There was a renewed tendency to roughness and the referees were kept busy. But the soldiers were better able to stay the pace, and though their opponents held on pluckily they were seen to be a beaten team before the second period was half completed. Campbell scored twice for the Gunners, the game ending :

R. G. A. ..... 3 goals
Parsee Pioneers ..... 1 goal

The teams were as follows :—

Royal Garrison Artillery:—Goal, Anderson; backs, Ferram and Stewart; half backs, Saban, Hunt, and O'Riley; forwards, Elliotte, Fleming, Brooke, Campbell and Whiston.

Parsee Pioneers :—Goal, J. Cabinet; backs, M. Parakh and M. Spencer; half-backs, K. Lalcaca, P. Chothia, and R. Kerawala; forwards, F. Paori, R. Kalapesi, H. Vatcha, S. Chandi and S. Vans.

ALL BLACKS vs MARINE WANDERERS.

In the match between the All Blacks and the Marine Wanderers, which was held yesterday evening on the Gymkhana ground, play in the opening stages was fast but unproductive of any score, although the All Blacks' forwards played a faster game than that of their opponents. Soon after the start, the left wing of the Wanderers' team got away twice in succession, but Kiddle kicked away on both occasions. Then after some even exchanges, Brown got possession of the ball and opened the score in favourof his side, the Wanderers' goal-keeper going down rather heavily in his attempt to save. The Wanderers now pressed for a time, but, notwithstanding the fact that their opponents' defence had

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

Its Value to Indian Readers.

The audience to which the new (11th) edition of the well-known Encyclopædia Britannica addresses itself includes all English-speaking people in all parts of the world. Editors and contributors alike have kept in view the fact that it would not be sufficient to meet the requirements of one nation, one race of one country. The book is so conceived as to be as necessary to the natives of India or the Anglo-Indian as it is to the Englishman, the Canadian, the Australian and the American. The countries to which his wider appeal is made include, in all, more than a quarter of the surface of the world and more than one quarter of its inhabitants; little more than ten per cent. of this enormous population are included in the British Isles themselves.

But the needs of the wider field have been borne in mind. An educated Indian, for instance, or an Englishman in India, requires ample information about this country and the countries surrounding it; this he will find in the new Britannica. Among the geographical articles Sir Thomas Holdich and Mr. E. S. Cotton, editor of the revised edition of the 'Imperial Gazetteer of India,' have been mainly responsible for India, Afghanistan, and the adjacent countries; while for further India, Siam, Malaysia, we have Sir James G. Scott, Superintendent and Political Officer of the Southern Shan States, Mr. W. S. Graham, His Siamese Majesty's Resident Commissioner in Kelantan, and Sir Hugh Clifford, Colonial Secretary in Ceylon, and formerly British Resident at Pahang.

If a reader requires information as to any particular race or religion of India, he will find full details; thus the Hindu will find careful articles on Hinduism and Brahmanism by Professor Julius Eggelin of Edinburgh while Dr. Grierson (late Superintendent of the Linguistic Survey of India) and Sir C. J. Lyall (of the India Office) write on the Hindustani Language and Literature, and Mr. J. F. Fleet writes on Hindu Chronology and on Indian Inscriptions. Articles on Buddha and Buddhism, and on the Jains are contributed by Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids. Mr. Max Arthur Macauliffe, author of the standard work on the Sikh religion hands us that subject. Turning to another great group of Articles, Prof. Mergoliouth of Oxford writes on Mahomet and the Rev G. W. Thatcher, Warden of Camden College, Sydney, on the Mahomedan Religion and Prof. D. B. Macdonald, of Hartford Seminary, U.S A., on Mahomedan Law and Institutions. In all cases the most competent authority has been selected as contributor, the above articles having been mentioned almost at random, and merely as examples.

It must not be overlooked that the articles on the Nations of India and similar subjects have not been written from any unsympathetic attitude. There is no longer, as perhaps there was in some earlier editions of the Encyclopædia, any presumption on the part of the writers that their own opinions are to be put forward; it is understood that readers go to an encyclopædia for facts and not for opinions; and the object throughout has been to give facts fully, clearly and impartially, without favour, prejudice or bias.

Turning to another class of articles, the reader will find the various manufactures of India dealt with under such headings as cotton, indigo, silk, jute and so forth. To take from these a single example: the subject of cotton is dealt with on a scale suitable to its importance; we have an article on the "Cultivation and Production" of cotton (10 pages) by W. G. Freeman, Instructor in Tropical Cultivation, Imperial Institute, London, followed by one on "Marketing and Supply" (8 pages) by Mr. S. J. Chapman, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, University of Manchester. Next there comes "Cotton Goods and Yarn" (6 pages) by Mr. W. Monkhouse, of the "Manchester Guardian," followed by "Cotton Manufacture" a very full article of (20 pages) by Professor S. J. Chapman of the University of Manchester, and finally 6 pages on "Cotton Spinning Machinery" by Mr. T. W. Fox, Professor of Textiles, University of Manchester: these articles, amounting together to 50 pages or more than 75,000 words, form a complete account of the cotton industry written by acknowledged experts.

There is a special reason why the Encyclopædia is valuable to Indians, who are students of English; it is that the Encyclopædia contains in itself a complete English library, dealing with all possible subjects. The work contains nearly fifty million words, or the equivalent of 500 volumes of 100,000 words each. Thus on a single small shelf (30 inches wide) can be contained the substance of books, which if printed separately would fill all the bookcases of a moderate sized room. If this is considered, it must be admitted that the New Encyclopædia Britannica is a marvel of cheapness as well as of convenience, and the fact that it contains 450 full page plates and many beautifully executed maps must not be forgotten.

There are other features in the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, which must render it particularly useful to the student, who is not so familiar with England and the English language as a man must be to whom that language has been a vernacular from his earliest childhood. The old plan of an Encyclopædia was that it should extend to all subjects, but do so by means of a series of separate treaties, often, as in the case of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Encyclopædia, contained in separate volumes. This was to a large extent the scheme of the first editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica, but as successive editions followed, it has been more departed from. Shorter articles and more of them have been the rule, and thus are dealt with very many subjects previously merged and lost in the discussion of a main subject to which they were treated as incidental. Another feature must be added to; the Encyclopædia does not profess to be a mere dictionary, nor does it give the meanings of ordinary words, it deals with the things for which words stand. But where words are likely to present difficulty to the student, either because they are little known, or because they form part of the terminology of a recondite science, they are given separately under what may be termed for shortness dictionary headings."

"A man who is beginning to form a library, frequently does not know to make a start; if he buy, he buys unsystematically even in large numbers he will find numerous gaps left and much overlapping and repetition among the books he has got. Such a man cannot do better than lay a firm foundation for his library by the purchase of a set of the Encyclopædia."—"Indian Daily News."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	3	6
Mandvi, Chukla, Comethi and Dongri	7	6	28
Market Dhobi Talao, Pydhownay, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	9	6	26
Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	3	13
Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	21	14	47
Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	4	13
Mahim and Worli	13	10	24
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	4	13
Total	69	50	170
This day last year	29	29	102

THE S.-V.-R. PEN.

(Suaviter.)

Does not scratch or break. It retains its golden colour and does not corrode in hot moist climates. It forms the letters neatly so as to give character to one's handwriting. Ladies like it because it writes smooth as velvet.

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BY THE WAY.

SIR THOMAS GIBSON-CARMICHAEL.

The telegram announcing the appointment of Sir T. Gibson-Carmichael, Governor of Victoria, to the Governorship of Madras, was a great surprise to the people of Melbourne, no previous hint or suggestion of the change having been received. "All the Melbourne papers contain highly laudatory articles on the Vicegal career of Sir Thomas and Lady Carmichael. "We have come to regard him as one of ourselves." Always a munificent patron, of art, Sir Thomas will be particularly missed by Australian painters, of whose landscapes he has accumulated a goodly collection. Sir Thomas will go home for a five months holiday before taking up his new Indian Governorship.

CALLED TO SUCCEED SPURGEON.

Dr. A. C. Dixon, who has just been called unanimously to the pastorate of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, is at present the pastor of Chicago-avenue Church, which was founded by the late D. L. Moody. That church recently adopted a novel idea in gaining publicity. Dr. Dixon suggested that the Christian Church ought to use the newspapers more freely. A large sum was forthwith contributed to the collection, and for several months a column sermon by Dr. Dixon appeared weekly in a Chicago daily newspaper, reaching hundreds of thousands of readers. Dr. Dixon's father held the extraordinary record of being pastor of one church for fifty-six years. If Dr. Dixon accepts the call to "Spurgeon's" it will be in some measure a balance to Dr. Jowett's departure for New York.

PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.

Probably few, even of those who profess to know every yard of the Thames-stretch on which the 'Varsity boatmen are now plying their oars, realise the romantic history that crowds its banks, from Putney to Mortlake. Not far from the old-world Palace of Fulham is Ranelagh, whose famous Rotunda and Gardens were the haunt of generations of pleasure-seekers, from Chesterfield, who even had his letters addressed there, to Johnson and Goldsmith. Near the Crab-tree Tavern Queen Elizabath had a country seat; and at Craven Cottage, now no more, Lytton entertained Prince Louis Napoleon. Here is the "Doves," where Thomson wrote his "Seasons," and caught the cold that killed him. In Chiswick Mall Thackeray's Miss Pinkerton had her Academy, where Becky Sharp flung the Bible out of the carriage-window.

GENERAL GRANT, PROHIBITIONIST.

Major-General F. Dent-Grant who will be present at the Coronation as a military aide-de-camp from the United States, is a redoubtable Temperance advocate and a stalwart in the prohibition movement. Eighteen months ago, the "Christian World" recalls, he headed a procession of prohibitionists through the principal streets of Chicago. Near the Congress Hall, he took up a position, and 40,000 "white-robed women, militant youths, and squadrons of ministers and anti-saloon workers" passed in review. The position exposed the General to unpopularity and scorn in some quarters, but Chicago citizens were not a little proud of the moral courage displayed by the son of the hero of the Civil war.

AN M.P.'s REMARKABLE CAREER.

The career of Mr. Albert Stanley, M. P., who has been pit boy, boy preacher, miners' agent, local preacher, Miners' Federation secretary, and now M. P. for North-West Staffordshire, is sketched by Mr. J. F. Brewer in the "Young Man." Mr. Stanley was born in 1863, at Dark Lane, a small village in Shropshire, and "his life's story is one of unremitting labour and perseverance, from which the influence of Christianity has never been absent." He would have entered the ministry, but want of funds for the necessary training made in impossible for him to fulfil that desire. He continued, therefore, to work in the mines. His early life, like, that of all other boys of his class, was hard. All the education he obtained, apart from that which he gave himself, was such as could be picked up by a year or two's attendance at an old dame's school and a year at a national school.

"A DEVOURER OF BOOKS."

As a boy, Mr. Stanley was a hungry devourer of all books that came in his way. His love of literature continues with him, and he now claims to have one of the best libraries—numbering nearly 2,000 volumes—of any working man in the country. By the way, he tells an interesting story of his first purchase of books. The little Shropshire village of his birth did not contain a bookshop of any description, the nearest being in a town a few miles distant Having saved up his "pocket money," he one Saturday night, at the age of eleven, and after working twelve hours in the coal-pit (for in those times there were no half days on Saturdays), trudged to Oakengates, and there invested his savings in copies of Morrell's "Grammar," Paley's "Natural Theolgy," and a shilling edition of Shakespeare.

A BOY PREACHER.

At the age of fourteen, Mr. Stanley was a fully accredited local preacher in the Primitive Methodist denomination, which he has served faithfully and well ever since, being now one of the most popular preachers in the Midlands. He had frequently in his early days, when preaching from the pulpit, to stand upon a footstool in order to be seen of the congregation. An accident in the pit was the indirect cause of Mr. Stanley becoming a miners' agent. When he was first invited to stand for Parliament, he told the Liberal association that he did not wish to come forward unless wanted by them all. His increasing and large majorities prove the unanimity of the wish to have Mr. Stanley as the representative of his division, which is largely a mining constituency.

CHARMS AGAINST PLAGUE.

It is not surprising to read that the Chinese believe that the plague is caused by an evil spirit, and that they are more eager to wear charms and amulets than to take medicine. For whenever the plague has appeared the common people of all countries have always had recourse to charms. Defoe, in his journal of the Plague year, speaks of the people "wearing charms, philtres, exorcisms, amulets, and I know not what preparations to fortify the body with them against the plague. As if, he adds, "the plague were a kind of a possession of an evil spirit, to be kept off with crossings, signs of the zodiac, &c." The Chinese declare that the plague spirit has the form of a woman, who flies through the air and scatters poison from a silver canister. But then the Chinese attribute most of their misfortunes to such wandering female demons, and seem to believe that woman in one form or another is the source of all evil.

THE CAMORRA.

The present wholesale prosecution of Camorrists is not the first attempt of the Italian Government to master the notorious society. A similar endeavour was made in September 1877, when fifty-seven notorious members of the Order were simultaneously arrested in the market of Sta. Anna della Paluda, bound together with a long rope, and carried off to the police-station. A few days later a similar raid was made in the fish market, and fifty-nine prisoners were taken—some of them dressed as gentlemen, with their fingers covered with rings and gold chains round their necks. Seventy-nine of the prisoners were put on their trial for murder; but the jury was "got at." The verdict was manslaughter with extenuating circumstances," and the punishments inflicted were trivial, with the result that the Camorra continued to flourish.

MEMORY OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

The death is announced of Mlle. Josephine Chevalier-Marchal, who had her hour of notoriety at the end of the war of 1870-1871. It was in March; and the newly crowned German Emperor, being at Nancy, paid a formal visit to the Church of Bon-Secours to see the tombs of Stanislas and Marie Leczinska. The citizens closed their windows and drew their blinds to express their contempt for him; but one window was thrown wide open as he passed. Mlle. Chevalier Marchal appeared at it. She learnt out; placed her thumb to her nose, and extended her fingers in a derisory gesture. Soldiers were sent into the house to arrest her. She was imprisoned for several days, and then fined £40. The fine did not matter, however, for she was rich; and Nancy continued to be proud of her feat until her dying day.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMAN'S LOST FIGURE.

This is the season of the Disappearing Figure. Figures—as figures—are no more. They make excellent clothes-props or pillow-case advertisements, says a writer in "M. A. P." But as Figures their day is done. Venus has now vanished. Not by sleight-of-hand, or force of circumstances. But by word of mouth. The decree of Fashion has gone forth; and Venus has bowed to the inevitable. Not only has she mislaid her arm; she has now lost her shape. The curves and contours of Yesterday have become the lines and angles of To-day. Women have gone back a decade. They have discarded their corsets and curves; their broad shoulders and narrow waists. They are now perpendicularly parallel, from head to heels. In brief—they are Waistless. We do all we can, nowadays, to hide our figures, those of us, "sans dire," who are not Eastern dancers, or Living Statuary artistes. If Nature has blessed—or cursed—us with a few fascinating curves, we rush to the nearest Disappearing-Figure-Factory, and purchase a casing to fill the unnecessary spaces.

ANIMATED FLOUR-SACKS.

We clothe ourselves in garments which cling convulsively to us, just below our arms; and flow outwards, in long, lean lines to our ankles. Modern dress is severely simple, and simply severe. We strive and struggle; pinch and pad to turn ourselves out animated examples of flacid flour-sacks. Up-to-date Eve is like nothing on earth but a sack of flour, tied round the neck. With the addition of the Horrific Haren Skirt, she nearly resembles an inflated cracker, girded at head and heels. And we wait for the explosion? Everything we wear must look antique. Though we revel in glaring colours, they must be discreetly veiled. Their appearance then leaves much to the imagination; like an old master, the exterior of a port-wine bottle, or the plot of a musical comedy. The gorgeousness is there; we know it, we feel it. The puzzle is—to find it. And now the puzzle is—to find the Figure beneath the Figure-head. Modestically, nothing is impossible. If Fashion decided that our arms were to be attached to our gowns, leaving to holes in the hips, through which our hands waved feebly, we should smile and murmur "How sweet? How truly original! If feet became unfashionable we should instantly invent the Shuffle Skirt, in which bag-like horror feet could be securely hidden. Fashion has voted for the Disappearing Figure, and hey presto! Femininity is Figureless.

THE TRAGEDY OF FASHION.

The manner in which women adapt themselves to the Vagaries of Venus—as instituted in the Rue de la Paix—is really beyond praise. No woman ever possessed, naturally, the figure of yesterday, or to-morrow. But by the day after to-morrow every woman will have acquired it. By then it will be "démodé," and she will have to start all over again. Therein lies the tragedy of the Fashion-Fanatic. Whatever Fashion says must be will be. Our waists though not very round lately, existed. Now they are translated! Creeping steadily upwards they have finally found refuge beneath our shoulders. How we love the Empire Dress! How we worship its baggy folds; its innocuous, sweet simplicity effect. To the flagrant effrontery of the Harem we unite the coy shyness of the first Empire. And the mixture like oil and vinegar, is purely a matter of taste. Though the Early-Victorian figure was trying it certainly admitted discrimination between the sexes. Nowadays, with Figureless Femininity—clad in a Harem Skirt—rampant in our midst, men will fly to waists again. The spy-glass, ruffle, and satin coat will once more flash down Piccadilly. Why can't we be natural, for a change? The costumes of the ancient Greeks were perfectly natural. They admitted a waist; and the long flowing lines of their clinging draperies were the most artistic thing the world of dress has ever known. Present modes do not allow us figures of our own. We are moulded to fit our clothes; and as clothes are now shapeless sacks, femininity is left figureless.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

The disturbance in North-West India has given a few falls in the hill districts of the United Provinces and has disappeared. Rainfall continues nearly general in Assam is sporadic in North Burma and has extended slightly into Eastern Bengal. The chief amounts are: Sibsagar and Gauhati, one and a-half inches; Sulcher two; Cherrapunji, five; and Mymensingh, three. The forecast shows no important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature both during day and at night is below the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Jhansi, while the average amount of moisture is present in it elsewhere Temperature is generally normal, but has fallen considerably during night at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average at Karachi and equal to it elsewhere. Temperature is generally in defect, the greatest deficiency being 13° in the minimum at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air has become drier than usual at Deesa, but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is normal; night temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier then usual at most places. Temperature is normal except for a defect during night at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the north has disappeared. Cloud has increased and skies are moderately clouded at most places on the West Coast in Ceylon and also on the Coromandel Coast.

Weather is generally fine and almost clear, but to the south of latitude 16° skies may continue partially clouded.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

ANONYMOUS TRANSLATOR OF SONG OF SOLOMON.

A reviewer not long ago paid a compliment to the "anonymous translator" who, in his rendering of the "Song of Solomon" in the Authorised Version of the Scriptures, had done such superb justice to his original. The truth, however, is that that version is far more a revision than a fresh translation, and the present state of the "Song of Solomon" is not the felicity of one translator but the final form into which a series of revisions had at last evolved. It is largely a composite work, and contains choice things taken from many versions. It is interesting to note this in connection with the passage made up of the 6th and 7th verses of the 8th chapter, which so impeccable an "indicator" as Mr. Saintsbury declares to be the best example known to him of "absolutely perfect English prose." Here it is:—"Set me as a seal upon thine heart, as a seal upon thine arm: for love is strong as death; jealousy is cruel as the grave: the coals thereof are coals of fire which hath a most vehement flame. Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drawn it: if a man would give all the substance of his house for love, it would utterly be contemned." Neither the Septuagint nor the Vulgate catch as this rendering does the concise and solemn energy of the Hebrew. The Vulgate, indeed, in the two occurrences of the word "love" renders "dilectio" and "Charitas" neither of which is a full equivalent to the passionate "ahabah" of the original. As printed from the Latin in the Douay version of 1609, the passage begins with "Put" instead of "Set" and ends "as nothing he shall despise it" it has "overwhelms" instead of "drown" and reads "jealousy is hard as hell the lamps thereof lamps of fire and flames." Miles Coverdale came nearer the spirit of the original when he wrote (1535):—"O set me as a seal upon thine heart, and as a seal upon thine arm; for love is mighty as the death, jealousy as the hell; His coals are of fire, and a very flame of the Lord; so that many waters are not able to quench love, neither may the streams drown it; yea if a man would give all the good of his house for love he should count it nothing."

THE BISHOPS' BIBLE.

Compared with our version this is inferior, but it was an advance, and Cranmer transcribed the passage verbatim into his version of four years later. The Bishops' Bible paid it a like compliment, only altering the difficult "coals of fire" clause into her coals are coals of fire and a very vehement flame (of the Lord). The Bishops would have done wisely, however, to have profited more by the Genevan Version of 1560. It runs thus:—Set me as a seal on thine heart and as a signet upon thine arm, for love strong as death, jealousy is cruel as the grave; the coals thereof are fiery coals and a vehement flame. Much water cannot quench love neither can the floods drown it; if a man should give all the substance of his house for love they would greatly contemn it." Here we are within measurable distance of the Authorised Version. In the company of sight who sitting at Cambridge translated this portion of the Scriptures there seems to have been no man of surpassing genius, but they made up a composite person of thorough scholarship and endowed with a fine sense of language. Even the touch of stiffness which with a knowledge of the original one may detect in the phrase "which hath a most vehement flame is cunningly disguised for readers of a later day by the archaic hath. Their rendering accordingly may be accepted as final, and most will judge that, if the Revisers achieve a more complete literalness they go just one step beyond perfection in printing "the flashes thereof are flashes of fire, a very flame of the Lord."

PUBLIC AND GOOD POETRY.

Someone has been citing as a proof that the British public does read and appreciate good poetry the fact that the collected poems of Mr. Noyes have within six months gone into a second edition. A far more striking circumstance that seems to point in the same direction is the series of editions through which the "Selected Poems" of Francis Thompson have passed. Mr. Noyes's is just the sort of poetry one would expect to be popular. It breaks no new ground. It has reminiscences of other poets, and even when the singing voice is not in absolute unison with the voice of some one of his immediate precursors it is at least never out of concord with it. With Thompson the case is different. He has, indeed, affinities with Patmore, but he is essentially an innovator. In him the Parnassianism of the later Victorian age is cast to the winds, and there are three characteristics of his verse which one would have expected to exclude him from his heritage of popularity for at least a generation to come. One of them is the excessive waywardness of his fancy and his style. He is extravagant, fantastic, and over-rich, while in the matter of language he allows himself all sorts of quaintnesses and neologisms. Further, his rhythms—and the British ear is very slow to accept new rhythms—are calculated to offend those accustomed to the Virgilian smoothness of measure of the school of Tennyson. Mr. Watson may or may not have had Thompson in his mind then he wrote—

Prosody gasps in your tortured numbers,
Your metres that writhe, your rhythms that sprawl,

but it reads like a description from a hostile point of view. Finally, there are many instances of a usage much in vogue in these days where the word-picture is used as a figure of speech. Hitherto the word-picture has been introduced into poetry for the sake of its inherent beauty, or, wedded to a thought by an "as" or a "like," has been part of a simile, or, fused with the thought, has been a metaphor. In Thompson it is used often as a means of flashing upon the mind of a reader a subtle thought or feeling beyond itself. Such innovations do not conduce to popularity, yet Thompson's verse has found its way to the hearts of lovers of poetry as Mr. Noyes's never will. It is popular with young men, and critics assign to some of the best of his poems not less than classic rank.

"AMERICA'S SEVENTY POETS."

Neither the case of Mr. Noyes nor that of Mr. Thompson, however, establishes the existence of a widespread love of poetry in the public. If ever such a love existed it has ceased to exist. What one does find is a curious faith in poetry, a conviction that poetry is a very fine thing and really the perdurable thing in literature. This conviction, coupled with an old ignorance which makes it amusing, comes out in an address delivered recently by a Mr. Wallace Rice to the Library Association of America. Mr. Rice is none of your pessimists for whom "there are no poets." On the contrary, "We have in America at the present time," he said "no less than seventy men and women who are writing admirable poetry, which will bear comparison with the best poetry of the English at any time. Only seventy you notice, and in America alone. Their work too, in all that constitutes lyric greatness in verse will "compare favourably" with the work of Shelley, Keats, Blake Herrick, and the rest of them. It is exciting news, "It is not read by anybody"—not even by Mr. Rice one may guess,—but it will last. That poetry is going to be, out of all this turmoil and sea of literature that we are going through at the present time, the only permanent contribution broadly speaking, to English literature." But alas he falls into a sad bathos when he explains how it is to survive. It is to survive for the very reason that nobody reads it. "The very fact that it keeps unread allows it to retain its position on the shelves when the novel passes from hand to hand, wears out and is not replaced."

BAD MISPRINTS.

Commenting some time ago on the bad misprints in a cheap edition of Coleridge's "Biographia Literaria," Mr. William Archer remarked that "a few extra shillings expended on careful proof-reading would bring many extra shillings into the publishers' pockets." Be this as it may, there is a fact suggested in Mr. Archer's statement of which a few may be unaware—that is, "reprints" are almost entirely produced in "the country," where it is said, really capable proof-readers are scarce. All men of letters have some knowledge of the service and help of the reader, and these have been publicly acknowledged by such distinguished authors as Dickens, Browning, Herbert Spencer, as well as by many eminent contemporary writers.

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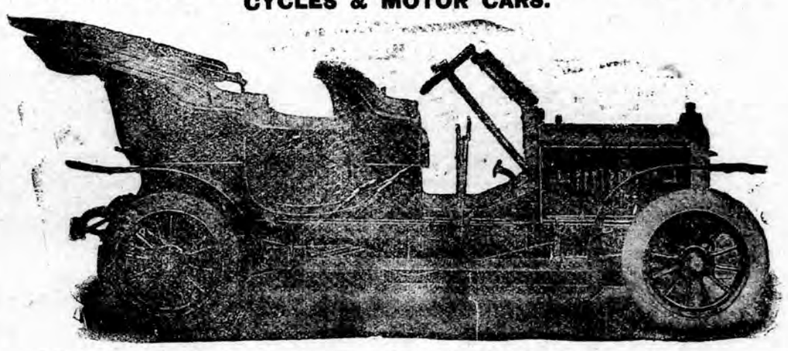

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch-Street, London E. C.